# The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 178.


## WASHINGTON.

The Chicago Relief Bill---Motion to Reconsider Debated in the Senate.

Speeches by Senators Carpenter and Davis on the Amnesty Bill.

The Resolution Endorsing Boutwell's Syndicate Operations Adopted in the House.

Mr. Colfax's Position on the Question of Renomination.

February Statement of the Public Debt.

Reduction During the Past Month, $5,663,511.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLFAX—WILSON.

The paragraphs floating around representing a bitter contest is in progress between the friends of Mr. Colfax and Senator Wilson do injustice to both these gentlemen. The Vice-President has carefully refrained from every appearance of taking part in any controversy between the two, and his relations are entirely friendly with Mr. Wilson and with his friends; and if he were nominated, Mr. Colfax would give him earnest support. The position of the Vice-President upon the question of renomination is exactly as he personal friends to be exactly stated by his personal friends to be exactly stated by himself. He did fully expect his official life to close with the present term, and his letter announcing that was written in entire good faith. Upon his return to Washington, at the opening of this session, the Republicans from the South and East went to him and insisted that he should agree that if the same were again presented at the next Convention, he should not object to its use, and that was deemed important by many prominent men of the party that there should be no change in the old ticket. To many such appeals Mr. Colfax finally replied that he was first for the renomination of General Grant, knowing as he did the unanimity of the President had been, his new faithful and patriotic his Administration has been. As for himself, he could not ask a renomination, or use any effort to obtain it, nor would he approve any of those who were suggesting it; but if it was thought best to renominate the old ticket, it would be a political duty not to decline. Such is Mr. Colfax's exact position, as understood by his personal friends.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The indications to-day it seems to be evident that the passage of the Chicago Relief bill has not secured in unlimited enough amendment and interpretation to prevent action on this measure for some days, if not altogether. Chandler has been earnestly at work, ever since the bill was reported, trying to defeat it, and in this labor he has had the active co-operation of Carpenter. To-day Logan called up the motion to reconsider bill, with a view finally disposing thereof; but Chandler immediately protested against such action without hearing in the Finance Committee, where the whole business can be affected by it and have a hearing. Mr. Chandler read several remonstrances from his constituents against the policy of the bill as designed to injure interests, and intimated that the bill was a trade trick. Logan was proceeding to reply to these charges when the morning hour arrived, and further discussion was suspended. The matter, however, kept the floor long enough to report the best commentary upon all the issues of his bill was, that it was the exact duplicate of Recorded Relief bill, passed by Congress after the conflagration in that city.

BANK BILLS.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads considered this morning the Bill for the issue of a new railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Clinton, Iowa. The opposing counsel were on hand, and an exciting scene occurred between Prof. Jay and Lyman Elmore, attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. Great excitement was manifested over this bill, but it is understood that amendments will be adopted satisfactory to all parties.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The Committee on Public Buildings have had a terrible argument with that on Appropriations, the latter claiming that all bills authorizing expenditures must first be considered by them. The former Committee have decided to ask the passage of a rule providing for direct action by the House upon measures that it reports, and that the subsequent duty of the Appropriation Committee to report the bill with the necessary appropriations.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Committee on Commerce have considered the bill proposed amendments to the Steamboat bill, and rejected both. The first related to pilots. The amendment did not, as in the bill, give them half of the fine. The Committee decided to retain the clause giving them the whole. The second modified the authority of inspectors, that their discretion to prescribe additional safeguards against fire and other dangers. The Committee have retained the clause giving this discretion.

COMMERCE.

On Thursday, next week, Secretaries Boutwell and Delano will give their views upon the revival of American shipping, and the establishment of a merchant marine before the House Committee on Commerce.

THE SUSPENSION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

A request of Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Currency, for authority to send for persons and papers to investigate the suspension of National banks in New York, excites considerable talk among members, in view of the fact that Mr. Hooper, in the Thirty-Ninth Congress, ordered the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, he prevented the printing of the report and the evidence taken in that case, although the House ordered both to be printed by a large majority. The suppression was effected by a quiet motion to reconsider, which did not attract attention. High officials in the city were at that time and prominent financial interests were involved.

THE CINCINNATI IRREGULARITY.

The Attorney General has received a letter from the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, giving the views of George R. Sage as the author of the publications in that paper over the signature of "Fairfield" relating to the affairs of the Attorney's office. The following is the letter of Mr. Bateman's letter, dated Jan. 19, to the Attorney General, sent under cover to Senator Sherman, and asking for an investigation:

I enclose a newspaper slips taken from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, containing discussions of my conduct in this office, and making charges of gross misconduct and abuse of my powers in this city in favor and aid of a lawyer of this city, who is a partner of mine, in his practice. The publication is endorsed by the *Gazette* as the result of investigation. I submit the whole matter to you for the purpose of asking an investigation in your direction. I desire that it be made thoroughly and exhaustively, and that it be not left to be done by them, and the public services of this office to the extent injured until they can be discovered. If you make such investigation or cause it to require it, I hope you will have it made at once. Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WARNER M. BATEMAN.

Under date of Jan. 23, Senator Sherman sent the letter to the Attorney General, with the following:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

DEAR SIR: At the request of Mr. Bateman, District Attorney of the Southern District of Ohio, I inclose herewith the request that you order a full and thorough investigation of certain charges made against him in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. If they are false, it is but just to him that these falsehoods should be exposed and punished. If they are true, it is due to the public that they be exposed and punished. I, therefore, suggest that you will order a thorough investigation. While I have the highest confidence in the ability, integrity, and purity of Mr. Bateman's official and private life, yet such charges, if made against a person unknown to me, would create a prejudice which, if concealed under the cloak of secrecy, might do him a great injustice. I am, therefore, glad to have the matter investigated. Truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Judge Irving declines to undertake the investigation, the Attorney General will arrange for prosecution here.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

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|---|---|
| Debt less cash in Treasury February 1, 1872 | $1,816,304,599 |
| January 1, 1872 | 1,841,838,411 |
| Decrease of the debt during the past month | $25,533,811 |
| Decrease of the debt since March 1, 1871 | $5,657,211 |
| Decrease of the debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872 | $3,690,597 |
| Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money | $64,623,512 |
| Principal outstanding | 27,236,960 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 64,623,512 |
| Interest paid by the United States | 14,631,040 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc | |
| Balance of interest paid by United States | 49,992,472 |
| | 11,130,915 |

WEST POINT VISITORS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President as members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy in 1872: Hon. Louis S. Lovell, Michigan; Hon. Charles Hodge, Princeton, N. J.; General H. T. Reid, of Iowa; Hon. Wm. Claflin, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Frederick Macarthur, Esq., of San Francisco; Professor J. R. Loomis, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel John B. Soudder, of Tennessee. Three others are to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two by the Vice President.

MORMON DISSATISFACTION.

Telegrams from Mormons and Gentiles in Salt Lake were received by the Attorney General today, confirming the decision of Judge McKean in not admitting Brigham Young, and other murderers, to bail, and from Federal officers, there, endorsing the Judge's decision.

ELECTION CASE.

The reported decision of the case of Abbot versus Vance, by the Election Committee is premature, that Committee not having held any meeting.

BRIDGE BILL.

The Senate Committee on Post Roads this morning agreed to make a favorable report on Harlan's bill, authorizing the construction of a public bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa.

MATRIMONIAL.

Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, was married this evening to Miss Isabella Craig Wunderly. Grace Church was crowded with friends of the parties to witness the ceremony.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Delegations of manufacturers, representing the leading industries of the United States, were presented to the President. Senator Scott, in introducing the party, said they were there to prevent a reduction of the duties on foreign articles which entered into competition with American manufactures, which reduction could only result in a direct injury to the interests of American labor. The President said he believed his views on this subject were generally well understood, and had not changed from those expressed in his last annual Message, that a reduction of the duties on articles that we could manufacture had but one tendency, that of depressing industry, paralyzing the working classes, and reducing them to the condition of the pauper labor of Europe. He understood that the policy of Congress, or rather his desires regarding such action upon this question, were that articles not produced in this country entering into general competition should be admitted free of duty, while the duties of those competing with our manufactures should not be reduced. The delegation visited Secretary Boutwell, who indicated his opposition to any policy interfering with the productions of this country.

COMMITTEE HEARING.

Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the Industrial League, argued before the Senate Finance Committee to-day against a reduction of the tariff on the sliding scale principle of the bills of the Committee. The reduction would have the effect of reducing the wages of American labor. The League was in favor of a removal of the duty on tea and coffee, and increasing the free list so as to include many articles now taxed which entered into various branches of manufactures, including iron, nickel, steel and medicines, which were separately heard.

ANOTHER IRREGULARITY.

On Friday last W. Collins, United States Pension Agent of the District of Columbia, made his usual returns, but declined to furnish the required oath. This was promptly reported to the Secretary of the Interior as an attempt to justify the closing of the agent's office and the piecing of a clerk to investigate his accounts, which was done with a view to bring suit as to lead to the request that he resign, which he did. So far as discovered the deficiency is $12,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has been requested to make a special examination into Collins' accounts.

COAST DEFENCES.

The Secretary of War has recommended Congress to make a special appropriation of $100,000 to continue the armament of certain Southern forts.

MONTANA INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Inspector General James A. Hardie reports that he has succeeded in replacing nearly all the evidence collected in support of the Montana Indian war claims and which was destroyed in the Chicago fire. His list of articles is about finished, but he will hold his report at Chicago for ten or twelve days longer to give dilatory claimants an opportunity to prove their cases and come in on the bill. The awards amount to over half a million of dollars, and it is expected that the appropriation to pay them will be made during the present session of Congress.

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By Mr. LEWIS (Ohio)—Establishing a drawback on all foreign materials used in the construction of American-built vessels; increasing the compensation of light-house inspectors to $1,200 per annum; and re-establishing a branch mint at New Orleans.

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Mr. CHANDLER. Why not, if it's right in the case of Chicago?

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Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN favored reconsideration.

Mr. LOGAN referred to a charge in one of the letters read by Mr. Chandler that this bill was a free trade trick, and said he had prepared and introduced the bill without the knowledge of any other person, and had simply followed the precedent set in the case of Portland.

AMNESTY BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was taken up.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was not one of those who were hungering and thirsting after the passage of this bill; but his political associates favored it, and he supposed it would pass in some form. He hoped, however, that the Senate would insist that those who had received amnesty should take the supplementary Civil-Rights bill with it. So far from there being any incompatibility between the two measures it eminently fit that they should go together. The passage of the Civil-Rights bill would serve to reconcile people or the country to the passage of the Amnesty bill; and if the friends of the Amnesty bill were acting in good faith, they would not refuse amnesty because it was coupled with the measure of justice. If they did, he would then wait for amnesty until they changed their minds. Everybody knew that this Amnesty bill was really a bill to reinforce the Democratic party and before passing it would be well to know what was the intention of that party in dealing with the colored citizens of the South. The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had delivered a very ingenious and able speech in support of the theory that the only proper way to deal with the rebels was to forgive them fully and quickly. As usual that Senator has constructed his theory without reference to the facts, and seemed to have adopted the idea that if the facts connected with his theory so much the worse for the facts (Laughter). He (Carpenter) could see no evidence of the soundness of the Senator's theory in this case. The Government had been extremely merciful and generous in dealing with rebels, but that policy had not produced the happy effects attributed to it by Mr. Schurz. The rebels, as a class, had given no proof of return to genuine loyalty, and he believed that within twelve months from the passage of a bill relieving Jefferson Davis of his disabilities (Mr. Davis' name was not mentioned) the Senate, He knew that the intelligent politicians at the South intended to behave reasonably well until the passage of the Amnesty bill, but he had no doubt they regretted the Ku Klux outrages as obstacles in the way of such a bill. But, whenever it should pass, and put Jefferson Davis on the same footing with Generals Grant and Sherman, he expected no more considerate action at the South for the sentiments of Northern citizens. He regretted the stern which the debate had taken yesterday, and scouted the idea that if this Civil Rights bill were rejected the colored voters would abandon the Republican party. He would vote for the bill himself, but he wished to have it amended, and at the proper time he would offer a substitute, leaving out the provision applicable to churches. He thought it doubtful whether Congress had the power to enact that provision, and he was perfectly certain that, even if such power existed, it would be very unwise and injurious to colored men themselves to exercise it in this way.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend Mr. Carpenter whether his substitute retained the provision relative to schools.

Mr. CARPENTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. THURMAN. I remember listening to an argument by the Senator, a year or two ago, in which he conceded the idea that the Federal Government had any right to interfere with the schools, and I would like to know on what principle he now claims for the Federal Government the right to interfere with education in the States.

Mr. CARPENTER. The question is easily answered. What I doubted, then, was whether Congress had the power to enter upon the Government scheme of education in the States, and appropriate money in support of schools. But while reflection has led me to doubt still more, I have no doubt of the power of this Government, under the Constitutional amendments, to say that the colored man shall have his rights in the common schools, and on that subject I hope the Republican party will never back one inch. The distinction seems to me to be perfectly clear between voluntary institutions, whether incorporated or not, which ought not to be interfered with, and those institutions which are founded and maintained for the general good and at the public expense.

Mr. THURMAN. The question is not whether colored people shall have the benefit of the public schools. The question is whether the power of regulation is taken away from the States, so that while you give colored people the benefit of the common school you shall be compelled to give it in a particular way.

Mr. CARPENTER. I ask whether, under the Constitution, we cannot provide that no State shall exclude a colored man from, for instance, the right to bring suit or produce a witness; and does that take away from the States the right to regulate their Courts? Not at all. But if does not, in fact, discriminate.

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Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) followed, and asked what sort of an outcry the Democrats of the House would have raised if the Secretary of the Treasury had refused the offer; forgiven bonds to the amount of $23,000,000 at a premium of 1 per cent and had continued to pay 6 per cent. What answer would it have been for the Secretary to say that he had a difference of opinion among lawyers on an immaterial point of law, and that he thought he had better not do it until Congress should consider the immaterial points of law. Which colored into competition with American manufactures, which reduction could only result in a direct injury to the interests of American labor. The President said he believed his views on this subject were generally well understood, and had not changed from those expressed in his last annual Message, that a reduction of the duties on articles that we could manufacture had but one tendency, that of depressing industry, paralyzing the working classes, and reducing them to the condition of the pauper labor of Europe. He understood that the policy of Congress, or rather his desires regarding such action upon this question, were that articles not produced in this country, entering into general competition should be admitted free of duty, while the duties of those competing with our manufactures should not be reduced. The delegation visited Secretary Boutwell, who indicated his opposition to any policy interfering with the productions of this country.

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## STATE LEGISLATURES

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Township and County Tax Collectors' Fee Bill Passed the House.

Bill to Pension the Widow of Colonel Grosvenor Tabled in the Same Body.

Passage Also in the House of the Justice of the Peace Jurisdiction Bill.

Nelson's Compromise on the Eminent Domain Question Likely to be Accepted.

The Mayor's Bill Again Recalled from the Senate, and Amended.

Both Houses Adjourn Until Monday Next.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RECESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1.—Both houses adopted the resolution to adjourn till Monday, which means that there will be no quorum till Tuesday.

THE FREE LIBRARY BILL

was reported back to the Senate yesterday, with numerous amendments, none of which impair the bill, and will delay but slightly its final passage.

COLLECTORS' FEES COMMITTED.

The House passed in Committee of the Whole the Emergency bill to fix the fees of Township and County Collectors for this year. It will give the West Side Collector in Chicago about $12,000.

The Eminent Domain bill came up this afternoon, and everything indicates that Nelson's compromises, which leaves Courts to construe the Constitution for themselves, will pass the House. If it does not, none will. An effort was made to get in a substitute which distinguished between private and public corporations in taking lands under the eminent domain power, allowing benefits to the latter, but not to the former. This was voted down by a decided vote, and it was read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

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On Friday last W. Collins, United States Pension Agent of the District of Columbia, made his usual returns, but declined to furnish the required oath. This was promptly reported to the Secretary of the Interior as an attempt to justify the closing of the agent's office and the piecing of a clerk to investigate his accounts, which was done with a view to bring suit as to lead to the request that he resign, which he did. So far as discovered the deficiency is $12,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has been requested to make a special examination into Collins' accounts.

COAST DEFENCES.

The Secretary of War has recommended Congress to make a special appropriation of $100,000 to continue the armament of certain Southern forts.

MONTANA INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Inspector General James A. Hardie reports that he has succeeded in replacing nearly all the evidence collected in support of the Montana Indian war claims and which was destroyed in the Chicago fire. His list of articles is about finished, but he will hold his report at Chicago for ten or twelve days longer to give dilatory claimants an opportunity to prove their cases and come in on the bill. The awards amount to over half a million of dollars, and it is expected that the appropriation to pay them will be made during the present session of Congress.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

ICE-BOATS.

The House amendment to the bill exempting Philadelphia ice-boats from inspection was concurred in.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill for the relief of Miles Greenwood, the naval contractor.

TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication between America, Asia, and Europe.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. LEWIS made a personal explanation, saying he always was in favor of equal rights for colored people.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute among the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer Kearsarge while engaged in the capture and destruction of the rebel steamer Alabama the sum of $190,000 as prize money, in lieu of the bounty authorized by the act of June 30, 1864, and to distribute said money among them or the assignees of mariners, but only to themselves as legal representatives.

By Mr. LEWIS (Ohio)—Establishing a drawback on all foreign materials used in the construction of American-built vessels; increasing the compensation of light-house inspectors to $1,200 per annum; and re-establishing a branch mint at New Orleans.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. LOGAN asked for the reconsideration of the Chicago Relief bill.

Mr. SHERMAN called attention to the remarkable statement in the Chicago TRIBUNE, as follows: The extension of the principle of the bill to all burned cities, towns, villages, and houses, in the Northwest, proposing free trade wherever destroyed by fire.

Mr. CHANDLER. Why not, if it's right in the case of Chicago?

Mr. SHERMAN. It is hard to say why not, but if that is true, we must pass such bills every time a fire occurs, thus discriminating against house in manufacturing towns.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN favored reconsideration.

Mr. LOGAN referred to a charge in one of the letters read by Mr. Chandler that this bill was a free trade trick, and said he had prepared and introduced the bill without the knowledge of any other person, and had simply followed the precedent set in the case of Portland.

AMNESTY BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was taken up.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was not one of those who were hungering and thirsting after the passage of this bill; but his political associates favored it, and he supposed it would pass in some form. He hoped, however, that the Senate would insist that those who had received amnesty should take the supplementary Civil-Rights bill with it. So far from there being any incompatibility between the two measures it eminently fit that they should go together. The passage of the Civil-Rights bill would serve to reconcile people or the country to the passage of the Amnesty bill; and if the friends of the Amnesty bill were acting in good faith, they would not refuse amnesty because it was coupled with the measure of justice. If they did, he would then wait for amnesty until they changed their minds. Everybody knew that this Amnesty bill was really a bill to reinforce the Democratic party and before passing it would be well to know what was the intention of that party in dealing with the colored citizens of the South. The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had delivered a very ingenious and able speech in support of the theory that the only proper way to deal with the rebels was to forgive them fully and quickly. As usual that Senator has constructed his theory without reference to the facts, and seemed to have adopted the idea that if the facts connected with his theory so much the worse for the facts (Laughter). He (Carpenter) could see no evidence of the soundness of the Senator's theory in this case. The Government had been extremely merciful and generous in dealing with rebels, but that policy had not produced the happy effects attributed to it by Mr. Schurz. The rebels, as a class, had given no proof of return to genuine loyalty, and he believed that within twelve months from the passage of a bill relieving Jefferson Davis of his disabilities (Mr. Davis' name was not mentioned) the Senate. He knew that the intelligent politicians at the South intended to behave reasonably well until the passage of the Amnesty bill, but he had no doubt they regretted the Ku Klux outrages as obstacles in the way of such a bill. But, whenever it should pass, and put Jefferson Davis on the same footing with Generals Grant and Sherman, he expected no more considerate action at the South for the sentiments of Northern citizens. He regretted the stern which the debate had taken yesterday, and scouted the idea that if this Civil Rights bill were rejected the colored voters would abandon the Republican party. He would vote for the bill himself, but he wished to have it amended, and at the proper time he would offer a substitute, leaving out the provision applicable to churches. He thought it doubtful whether Congress had the power to enact that provision, and he was perfectly certain that, even if such power existed, it would be very unwise and injurious to colored men themselves to exercise it in this way.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend Mr. Carpenter whether his substitute retained the provision relative to schools.

Mr. CARPENTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. THURMAN. I remember listening to an argument by the Senator, a year or two ago, in which he conceded the idea that the Federal Government had any right to interfere with the schools, and I would like to know on what principle he now claims for the Federal Government the right to interfere with education in the States.

Mr. CARPENTER. The question is easily answered. What I doubted, then, was whether Congress had the power to enter upon the Government scheme of education in the States, and appropriate money in support of schools. But while reflection has led me to doubt still more, I have no doubt of the power of this Government, under the Constitutional amendments, to say that the colored man shall have his rights in the common schools, and on that subject I hope the Republican party will never back one inch. The distinction seems to me to be perfectly clear between voluntary institutions, whether incorporated or not, which ought not to be interfered with, and those insti-

## INDIANA.

The Late Secretary Eddy's Successor---Raid on the Gamblers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The Governor does not yet made an appointment of a successor to the late Norman Eddy, Secretary of State, but it is generally expected that he will appoint General Nathan Kimball, late Treasurer of State, who will hold the office nominally, and retain Colonel Eddy's deputies in charge, and donate the salary and proceeds of the position to the family of Colonel Eddy. This appointment will give satisfaction to both parties.

The police have raided all the known gambling dens in the city. Several of the leaders pocketed their bonds and forfeited their bonds and expressed them in to Chicago to avoid seizure.

Arrangements are being made to lay the corner stone of the State Agricultural College, better known as the Purdue University, at Lafayette, at an early day.

## ALEXIS.

The Ducal Party to Explore the Mammoth Cave this Evening, and Proceed to Memphis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—The Ducal party left at 9 o'clock this morning, by a special train, over the Nashville Road, accompanied by a number of leading citizens, for the Mammoth Cave, which gentlemen, for the Mammoth Cave, which gentlemen, for the Mammoth Cave, which they party intend to explore this evening, when the ladies and gentlemen will return, and the Duke and his suite proceed to Memphis, arriving there to-morrow. Their visit here has been most gratifying, both to our guests and citizens.

## LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Investigation in New Orleans---The Ducile---Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The only two witnesses who were examined by the Congressional Investigating Committee were General Sheridan and Lieutenant-Colonel Ingraham, of the United States Marshal Packard. Camp bell is an ex-Iowa Colonel, who holds three or four lucrative or useful offices under Warmoth, among them those of Senator and Register of the Land Office. Both Campbell and Packard were exceedingly reticent witnesses and, though questioned at length and sharply, neither one was said to have panned out very well. It was not developed in Packard's testimony, as it leaked out in the last issue of the Ducile, much more reliable, that the Senators whom Casey spirited away in the revenue cutter Wilderness were furnished with blankets from a steamboat detained by the customs officers on account of alleged irregularities.

Mr. Henry Burch, the principal colored adherent of the Custom House faction, was to-day challenged by a friend of Pinchback Manning, a litterary black and tan, who had slandered.

Quite an influx of Northern people to spend February in New Orleans and witness the Mardi-Gras festivities is anticipated. Among arrivals from Chicago to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and John Lyle King.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Before the Congressional Committee, Senator Campbell testified that he did not know of any Senator having been influenced by the passage of the Amnesty bill by peculiary motives; had heard such charges made, but did not know of them himself. He admitted that he was interested in the Ducile Company, but he bought it; that he was a Senator, Major General of militia, and Land Commissioner, but did not believe he violated his oath of office in keeping other positions.

[Note.—The pay of Senator is $1,000; Major General, $5,000; and Land Commissioner, fees.]

Marshal Packard was next called. On being questioned about the cause of difference between the Federal authorities and the Governor, he evidenced a list of charges against the Governor. Some of the Committee objected to his reading them, unless submitted under oath. Packard stated all that he could swear to that he believed them. The charges were read, thirteen in all. They in substance charged the Governor

# FOURTH CONVICTION.

## Montgomery Found Guilty of Another Act of Bribery.

## His Connection with the David M. Ford Water-Pipe Contract.

## Nineteen Aldermen Received a Hundred Dollars Each.

## Mr. McCullagh Testifies as to His Agency in the Transaction.

## He Declines to Tell What He Did with the Rest of the Money.

## Louis Wahl is Permitted to Explain at Some Length.

## He Tells How His "Poor Friend Montgomery" Tried to Help Him.

## And How McGrath Volunteered His Services, "Provided," Etc.

## Motions for New Trials to be Argued To-Day—The Sentences to be Pronounced To-Morrow.

The trial of ex-Alderman Montgomery, under the indictment charging him with having accepted a bribe in the matter of the Ford water-pipe contract, was resumed yesterday morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Tree presiding. As usual, the attendance of spectators was very large, the Court-room being densely crowded. The first witness examined was

DAVID M. FORD,

who, being sworn for the prosecution, testified as follows:

*Examined by Mr. Reed:* Q. You were sworn last night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your name? A. David M. Ford.

Q. Look at that document [handing witness a paper] and state whether that is your signature? A. It is.

Q. Look at that also [handing witness another paper]. A. That is my signature.

Mr. Adams. Is that the contract?

Mr. Reed. Yes, sir; no, it is the bond.

Q. Do you know the other signatures also there? A. Yes.

Q. Whose are they? A. Louis Wahl, R. P. Barnes, on the bond; on the contract, Joseph Murphy, W. H. Carter, and R. Prindeville.

Q. Who were they at the time they said that—did they hold any office—Carter and Prindeville? A. They were Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Q. Of this city of Chicago. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this signed and executed at the date it bears? A. I think it was.

Q. Where were you when you signed it? A. I think it was in the office of the Board of Public Works.

Q. In the Court House in this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Ford, do you know John W. McCullagh who was connected with the Chicago *Republican*? A. I do.

Q. State whether you paid him any money for any purpose connected with what this bond and contract calls for. A. I did not.

Q. Did you pay him any money for any purpose? A. I paid him some money for an advertisement in the paper early in August I think—I think it was sometime in August.

Q. Were you present at any time with Mr. Wahl when Mr. McCullagh was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hand him any money at that time? A. McCullagh?

Mr. Reed. Yes, sir.

The witness. No, sir.

Q. Who did you hand it to? A. I handed some to Mr. Wahl.

Q. How much? A. Three hundred dollars.

Q. In the presence of Mr. McCullagh? A. I think Mr. McCullagh was in the room.

Q. Did you see what Mr. Wahl did with the money? A. I did not.

Q. When was that? A. I think it was on the morning of the 6th of September.

Q. Last? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were you at that time? In the office of the Chicago *Republican*, on Washington street.

Q. I will ask you to state whether you ever sought an increase in the price of your contract with the city after this contract was made?—the price of the iron? A. Whether I sought an increase?

Mr. Reed. Yes, sir—a modification of the contract? A. Not for myself.

Q. Well, for whom? A. I did for my creditors.

Q. Did you try to get the contract changed so as to increase the price to be paid for the iron water pipe? A. No, sir.

Q. What did you try to get? A. I tried to get a new contract made at an increased price.

Q. At an increased price? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that new contract refer to this one? A. No, sir.

Q. Hadn't it any reference to it? A. No, sir.

Q. This had been declared forfeited, and was not in effect at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom was it declared forfeited? A. By the Board of Public Works.

Q. Prior to this time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the contract was in existence, except having been declared forfeited by the Board of Public Works? Yes, sir.

Q. The papers were in existence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were still liable?

Objected to.

Q. Had you been released from your liability on the contract and bond? A. No, sir.

Q. You had not? A. No, sir.

Q. You sought to get a new contract whereby the price of the iron should be increased—of iron water-pipes—did you? A. For myself?

Q. For anybody; I do not care for whom? A. I sought to have a new contract made with the city, yes, sir.

Q. Well, for what? A. For my creditors.

Q. Well, what kind of a contract did you seek to have made? A. For the kind of pipe they wanted.

*By Mr. Smith:* The amount of pipe called for in the contract? A. No, sir.

Q. The same kind of pipe called for in this contract? A. The same kind of pipe, but not the same amount.

Q. How much was you to receive for iron under this contract? A. $49.95 for the straight pipes—$49.95 per ton of 2,000 pounds and $65—

Q. Per ton? A. Yes, sir, and $65 per ton for the special castings.

Q. How much did you seek to have the price increased? A. The proposition that was put in by the creditors was for $58 per ton for the straight pipes and $75 per ton for the special castings.

Q. How much was the contract call for?

*By Mr. Smith:* Do you know how much this calls for? A. It calls for about 5,126 tons of straight pipes, and somewhere from two to four or five hundred tons of special castings.

Q. Had you furnished any iron under the contract? A. I had furnished about $70,000 or $75,000 worth.

Q. How much was unfurnished under the contract? A. Probably somewhere between 4,000 and 5,000 tons.

Q. That was unfurnished? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under this contract? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you sought to get a greater price for that which was to be delivered thereafter? A. The circumstances was like this. On the 16th of August I was—my concern was closed down. The Sheriff levied on my establishment on two executions, one for $25,000 and the other for $15,000. It was closed down and in possession of a Deputy Sheriff. The creditors—my creditors came together to consult over the matter, and they proposed to organize a stock company eventually, and go on with the business in the shape of a stock company, and, perhaps, too, if they could get an increase of price for the pipe wanted by the city. They put in—a committee of the creditors put in a proposition to the city to furnish them with pipe at the price I have named—$58 per ton for straight pipes, and $75 per ton for special castings, the Board of Public Works being in great need of the pipes, the season coming near to a close. There being only a certain length of time to lay the pipe before the frost came, they were anxious to get the pipes. They had their gangs of men and teams and every thing ready to lay the pipes, and were in a great hurry. We sent a communication to the Council, and they communicated with the Mayor, and he sent a communication to the Council covering the communication from the Board of Public Works and stating the necessity for having the pipes.

Q. What pipes—these water pipes? A. The pipe that they wanted for the balance of the season, and the matter was then brought up for the consideration of the Council.

Q. Well; and the object was to get an increase in the price to be paid for the iron? A. The object of the matter was to get an increase in the price; yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

*Cross examined by Mr. Adams:* Q. Mr. Ford, you say at this time that you were in the office of the Chicago *Republican*, and that you handed Mr. Wahl $300, Mr. McCullagh being in the room, that at that time your contract had been declared forfeited by the Board of Public Works? A. It had.

Q. Was the declaration of the forfeiture verbal—I mean oral—or was it in writing? A. In writing.

Q. Have you got a copy of that declaration of forfeiture? A. I believe I have. [Witness produces it.] I have it.

Mr. Adams took charge of it.

Q. By whom was this declared to you? A. By General McArthur, the President of the Board.

Mr. Adams (to the Court). Here is a declaration of forfeiture signed by J. McArthur, R. Prindeville—Board of Public Works—signed by the majority of the Board.

Q. At what time did you cease furnishing pipe to the city under this contract? A. The 16th of August.

Q. Will you state again to the jury for what reason you ceased to furnish pipe under the contract? A. Well, on account of what is usually called a failure in business. I was unable to go on—to carry on the business any further.

Q. After that time you furnished no pipe? A. No, sir.

Q. At what time was this concern, which had belonged to you, thrown into the hands of your creditors for the purpose of organizing a joint stock company? A. Well, from the 16th of August.

Q. From the 16th of August? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you receive this notice [the declaration of forfeiture] at the time of its date—the 1st of September? A. I think it was the 1st of September.

Q. Now, I will ask you if, after that time, there was any more pipe to be furnished by you to the city under that contract?

Mr. Smith. Objected to. That is a question of law. State the facts.

Mr. Adams. He may have made a new contract.

Mr. Smith. Ask him for any facts.

The Court. That is a conclusion of law as to whether it was or was not so.

Q. Did the Board of Public Works, prior to the time that they declared your contract forfeited, and after you say you became unable, from your failure, to furnish pipe to the city under your contract, take any action whatever? A. They advertised for proposals.

Q. For pipe? A. For pipe.

Q. Will you look at that advertisement [A copy of the Chicago *Republican* handed to witness by Mr. Adams]? Is that the advertisement? A. That is the advertisement.

Q. Now, will you state to the jury whether that pipe that is advertised for is the pipe which remained unfurnished under your contract, or whether there is any difference between the pipe mentioned in the advertisement and the pipe which remained under your contract? A. The sizes of the pipe are the same, but the amount called for is different.

Q. Different? A. Yes, sir.

*By Mr. Reed.* The amount called for? A. The amount called for is different.

*By Mr. Adams.* Is the amount called for more, or less? A. Well, of some sizes it is more, and of others, I think, less.

Q. Was there as much pipe called for there, in that advertisement, as remained unfurnished under your contract? A. I believe there is not.

*By Mr. Smith.* Q. What was it? A. Not so much.

*By Mr. Adams.* Q. How much does it lack? A. I never figured it up; a great deal; I couldn't say without figuring it up.

Q. Had you, in conversation with the Board of Public Works—I will put this in evidence; it is the Chicago *Republican*. I have already proved it was the corporation newspaper.

Mr. Smith. What was it?

Mr. Adams. The advertisement.

Q. Had you had any conversation with the Board of Public Works, after you failed to furnish pipe in August, about this advertisement? A. I do not remember having any conversation with them about the advertisement. I had a conversation with them about—with one of them, I think—in regard to their getting more pipe, etc.

Q. Now, you say that your creditors sent in a proposal to the Board of Public Works for furnishing the pipe that remained unfurnished, and asking for a higher price, and that that proposal was referred to the Common Council, and that the Common Council took some action upon it—I understood you to say that.

Mr. Smith. What is it you are asking him now?

Mr. Adams. He says that his creditors sent in a proposal—as I understood him,—(the Court will correct me if I am wrong)—to the Board of Public Works; after your failure and before the 1st of September—in August, and after your concern was thrown into their hands, proposing to furnish the pipe and asking an increase of price.

Mr. Smith. I object to any proof of the proposals without being written.

The Court. I think it is proper.

The Witness. They did send in a proposition to the Board of Public Works to furnish the balance of the pipe called for in my contract at a specified price.

Q. At a higher price, also, than that named in the contract? A. At a higher price.

Q. Was the proposition of your creditors to take a new contract, or not? A. To make a new contract.

Q. That was referred to the Common Council by the Board of Public Works, and the Common Council took some action upon it, as I understand you?

Mr. Smith. We have not asked any such thing about the Common Council.

Mr. Smith. He said it.

Mr. Smith. No, sir; I beg pardon. He didn't testify a word about the Common Council taking action.

Mr. Adams [to the witness]. Did you, Mr. Ford, or not?

Mr. Smith. It is not for Mr. Ford to say. It is for the Court to say. We certainly asked nothing of the kind.

The Court. I remember that the witness stated that the Mayor sent in a communication, but whether he undertook to say anything with reference to what the Common Council did, I do not remember. The examination in chief seems to have been with reference to this contract.

*By Mr. Adams.* Q. Do you recollect whether or not the Common Council passed any resolution on the subject? A. They did.

Q. Look at that paper [the Chicago *Republican*, dated September 6, 1871,] at the resolution there, and state if that is the resolution which they passed?

Mr. Smith. That is not the way to prove that that is the resolution.

The Court. The counsel has proved that the paper is the Corporation paper, and I think, to save time, the witness should be allowed to state whether such a resolution was offered and published in the Corporation paper. It ought, however, to be proved in another way. He can state it.

The Witness. This is the resolution that was passed.

Q. What is the date of that paper? A. The Chicago *Republican*, Wednesday, September 6, 1871.

Q. Purporting to have the Common Council proceedings of September 4? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Alderman Montgomery? A. I have a slight acquaintance with him.

Q. State whether you ever had any acquaintance or any interviews with him prior to the time of the payment by you of this $300 to Mr. Wahl in the office of the *Republican*?

Mr. Smith. That is objected to; we didn't go into that.

Mr. Adams. I will ask him.

Mr. Smith. That you cannot do.

The Court. I do not think it competent.

JOHN W. M'CULLAGH

being sworn for the prosecution testified as follows:

*Examined by Mr. Smith.* Q. Mr. McCullagh, you reside in Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the defendant here, Montgomery, who was formerly an Alderman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know David M. Ford? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know his sureties on this bond—Louis Wahl, R. B. Barnes? A. I know Mr. Wahl; I do not know Mr. Barnes.

Q. Will you look at the contract? I don't know whether you have ever seen it before or not—the bond and contract? A. I never saw it before.

Q. Did you at any time learn of its existence—that there was such a contract with the city in relation to furnishing of iron pipe by Ford? A. In a conversation with Mr. Ford I became acquainted with the fact.

Q. About when did you become acquainted with the fact? A. Sometime in August.

Q. Last? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you at any time have an interview or conversation with Alderman Montgomery, the defendant here, with reference to the failure of that contract between Ford and the city? Just answer generally first. A. Not in reference to this contract specially.

Q. When did you first have your interview with him? A. Sometime in the latter part of August.

Q. Where was that interview with Mr. Montgomery? A. In my own private office, in the *Republican* Company's building, No. 98 Washington street.

Q. In this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you send for Mr. Montgomery, or did he come in without being sent for? How was that? A. Well, I cannot distinctly recollect whether I sent for him or whether he came to me, and had a conversation in reference to the matter.

Q. Just go on and state the conversation between you and Montgomery on that occasion—what did you say to him, and what did he say to you? A. I told him that Mr. Ford had an interview with me, in which he stated that he had failed to fulfil the contract he had with the city, and that his creditors—Mr. Ford's creditors—were inclined to go on with this work if the city could give them an advance in the price which Mr. Ford was already obtaining, but had failed to fulfil his contract at.

Q. That is the price in the contract? A. Yes, sir; if they would give it—his creditors would form a joint stock company—an increase in the price; and I said, I believed Mr. Ford to be perfectly honest and honorable, and asked Mr. Montgomery if he would use his influence in the Council to have such a resolution passed.

Q. Well? A. Montgomery asked me if there was any money in it. I told him I did not know, that Mr. Ford was already almost bankrupt; but that I would see Mr. Ford in reference to the subject. I subsequently saw Mr. Ford, and Ald. Montgomery—

Q. How soon after did you see Ford? A. A day or two. Mr. Ford, before Mr. Montgomery, came to my office, and we had some talk about money matters there.

Q. Now wait. Let me see. At this first interview, when Montgomery asked you if there was any money in it, did I understand you to say that he advised you or intimated that you had better see Mr. Ford? A. No, sir. I told him that I would see Mr. Ford, but that I believed that there was no money in it, because Mr. Ford was already almost bankrupt.

Q. Now, you did see Ford? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How soon afterward did you see Ford? A. I think it was three or four days.

Q. After having seen Ford did you have another interview with Montgomery. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was it? A. That was in the *Republican* office.

Q. In the city of Chicago? A. Yes.

Q. Now just give us that—the subsequent interview. A. Mr. Montgomery asked me how much was in it, and he said it ought to be worth $5,000. I told him that I did not believe Ford could afford any such amount, but that if the resolution was gotten through the Council that I thought there was about $2,500 in it.

Q. Did Mr. Montgomery say anything to that—anything further? A. He said if the money was forthcoming the resolution would go through. I disremember exactly the phrases, but that was the purport of the conversation.

Q. How many days was that after the first interview? A. Three or four days.

Q. Was that still in the month of August? the second interview? A. No sir. We had already got into September.

Q. Well; what day in September? A. The 1st or 2d of September.

Q. The 1st or 2d of September? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you have still a third interview with Mr. Montgomery in relation to this matter? A. Yes sir. It was up in the Committee room of the Council Chamber.

Q. How long after the second interview was the third—was it the same day, or the day after—you know? A. I guess it was about the day after. I cannot recollect distinctly.

Q. What occurred between you and Montgomery on this, the third occasion, in the Committee Room? A. Nothing more occurred, but Montgomery said that it was necessary to have money in order to put the resolution through, and I told him that I did not have the money, but that Mr. Ford's word was pledged to me and I therefore guaranteed that the money would be forthcoming.

Q. Is that the substance of what occurred there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now did you have still a fourth interview with Montgomery? If so, when, and how soon after this third interview? A. On the night after the Council Chamber adjourned.

Q. On what day? A. On Monday, the 4th of September, after the Council had adjourned.

Q. On the night after the adjournment you had an interview? A. I saw Mr. Montgomery.

Q. What occurred then. A. And I told him that the money would be forthcoming the following morning.

Q. Did he speak to you about it, or you to him? A. Well, I disremember really.

Q. Well, go on? A. On Tuesday morning Mr. Montgomery called at my office. I had seen Mr. Ford in the interim, and I promised Montgomery that the money should be there before evening.

Q. Well. He called at your office. A. Yes sir.

Q. In the evening? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did he introduce the subject of money? Did he speak to you about it? A. I understood that was the object of his visit. I disremember now whether I introduced the subject or he.

Q. That was on what day? A. Tuesday.

Q. The fifth? A. Yes sir.

Q. How was it the following morning? A. The following morning a messenger came to my room where I live on Congress. He told me that Mr. Ford and another gentleman were in the *Republican* office waiting for me; and I dressed and came to the *Republican* office, and I went back into the private apartment in the office, and Mr. Ford and Mr. Wahl,—Louis Wahl were there.

Q. What occurred? what was done? was Montgomery there? A. No sir.

Q. What was done? A. Mr. Wahl gave me a check for $2,200, and, I couldn't swear whether it was Mr. Wahl or Mr. Ford that gave me $300 in currency.

Q. That check and the currency made $2,500? A. Yes sir.

Q. What time was that? A. In the morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Q. The sixth? A. Of September—yes.

Q. What did you do after you got the check and money? A. I went to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company with the check, where it was made payable, and the cashier there didn't know me, and, although the check was made payable to the bearer, he declined to cash it, saying it was a larger check than they were in the habit of cashing for strangers, although payable to bearer; and I went back to the *Republican* office, and I sent my own cashier with the check to the Traders' National Bank—Mr. Butler's bank—where we were in the habit of doing our business, and he brought me back $2,200 in currency for the check. I then went to—went up Clark street to the corner of Madison, and I saw Mr. Montgomery, and I went with him from the corner where I met him up to his own office.

Q. Whereabouts was his office? A. On Madison street; it is on the west side, between Clark and LaSalle.

Q. In this city? A. Yes, sir—on the north side of Madison I should say.

Q. What occurred at this—what did you do, or what was said? A. He asked me if I had the money. I told him I had.

Q. Well? A. He unlocked the door; it was on Madison street—in the office,—when we went in, and I said how much money do you want now? He said he wanted $1,900, and he took a list of Aldermen out of his pocket and he marked off nineteen names, and said they should have $100 a piece. I therefore broke the straps off the money and gave him $1,900.

Q. Of this currency? A. Of the money I had received from the bank.

Q. It was current money you paid him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, sir, in this matter from beginning to end—from the time you first had an interview with Montgomery up to the time you paid him this money—in whose behalf were you acting—whom were you acting for? A. I was acting for Mr. Wahl and Mr. Ford.

Q. Mr. Wahl was bondsman on Ford's contract? A. Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Adams:* Q. What is your business? A. I am business manager of the Chicago *Republican* newspaper.

Q. Were you at that time—August and September? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was the corporation newspaper at that time? A. Yes sir.

Q. In August and September, 1871? A. Yes, sir—had been.

Q. How long had it been the corporation newspaper? A. I think at that time three and a half years.

Mr. Smith. We shall not question that.

Q. All the Council proceedings and everything required to be published in the paper are published in that paper—the Chicago *Republican*? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had various conversations with Mr. Wahl and Mr. Ford, as I understand you? A. I don't know how many you would call various. I had only one or two—only one with Wahl, I think.

Q. How many with Ford? A. Two or three, I think, in reference to this matter. I had conversations with him in reference to other matters, of course.

Q. Now, did either Mr. Ford or Mr. Wahl make any proposition to pay you any money for your influence to have the resolution passed by the Council? Or did you make a proposition to them, or either of them? A. Neither of them made a proposition to me, nor did I to them.

Q. Who spoke first of money as between you and Mr. Ford? A. I told Mr. Ford that I had communicated with Ald. Montgomery and some other Aldermen, and that it was necessary, if he wanted the resolution to pass, to pay money for it; that I had learned that.

Q. Do you recollect at any time introducing Mr. Ford to Mr. Montgomery in the Common Council chamber? A. I could not distinctly state whether I did or not, but I recollect they were together in conversation in the Council chamber on the night of the 4th of September. I do not know whether I introduced them or not. I could not swear to that.

Q. Didn't you see Montgomery and Ford in conversation in the Council chamber prior to that time? A. I do not know that I did.

Q. Don't you know as a matter of fact that Montgomery told Ford in the Council chamber, and that Ford reported it to you, that prior to any bargain between you and Montgomery for money, as you say, that Montgomery was in favor of increasing the price of that iron? Don't you know that as a matter of fact? A. I do not.

Q. Now, I want you to recollect and state to the jury whether you sent for Montgomery to come to your office, or whether he went there voluntarily? A. I have before stated—

Mr. Adams. You can answer my question.

The witness. That I disremember whether I went for him or whether he sent for me, but I think the matter came about in this way—that I met him, and casually mentioned this matter to him on the street.

*By Mr. Reed.* Met whom? A. Alderman Montgomery.

*By Mr. Adams.* Now, what was your object in acting as you say you did for Mr. Wahl and Ford, and endeavoring to influence the passage by the Common Council of any resolution with regard to this pipe; what was your object? A. In the first instance, I had the object of my personal friendship for Mr. Ford.

Q. You got from Mr. Wahl and Ford, or from Wahl, $2,500? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you paid out of that $1,900? A. yes, sir.

Q. What did you do with the other $600? A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Adams. We will see whether you will answer it or not. The witness states, your Honor, that he received a $2,200 check and $300 in currency; that he subsequently got the check cashed, and of that money paid $1,900 to Montgomery; that his object in having the resolution passed was friendship for Ford. Now, I ask him what he did with the other $600, and he declines to answer. I have a right to show his motive in the transaction.

The Court. On what ground does the witness put the declination?

The witness. First, I do not believe it is relevant to the subject at all, and—

Mr. Smith. We object to its being answered. It is immaterial what he did with the balance. Montgomery made out the list, and he handed over the money.

The Court. In what way is it material or relevant—what became of the $600?

Mr. Adams. In order that the jury have a knowledge of the credibility of the witness they should know the motive of his conduct.

The Court. I do not think it is material to this issue what became of the balance of the money.

*By Mr. Adams.* Did you pay that $600—did you refund it to Mr. Wahl and Mr. Ford, or either them?

Mr. Smith. We object to that. It is immaterial, and we are not trying Ford, Wahl, or McCullagh.

Mr. Adams. It seems to me that the cross-examination should certainly go so far. The witness testified that it would require $2,500 to get a certain resolution through the Common Council; that it was paid to him. I went on, for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances of the transaction, and asked him what he did with the money. The prosecution had asked him what he did with the $1,900, and have I not the right to learn what he did with the other $600.

Mr. Smith. You cannot put leading questions.

Mr. Adams. He went before the Grand Jury and testified to his own infamous conduct, and—

The Court. I do not think the question and answer would be material to the issue in this case, and will, therefore, exclude it.

Mr. Adams. We take exception to the ruling.

Q. I will ask you another question—whether of the remaining $600, you paid that $600, or any part of it, to Alderman Montgomery, or any other Alderman, or any person, in reference to that resolution, or in reference to the action of the Council? A. I did not.

Q. And the question as to whether you returned it to Mr. Wahl or Ford, you decline to answer?

Mr. Smith. I decline to have him answer it.

*By Mr. Smith.* You stated on the occasion of your paying over this $1,900 that he got out a list of Aldermen, will you—

Mr. Adams. I am not through with this witness yet.

Mr. Smith. Go ahead.

*By Mr. Adams.* When was the first conversation you had with Montgomery? A. Oh! it was a long time ago. The first conversation in reference to this matter was somewhere in the latter part of August.

Q. In the latter part of August the first conversation was with regard to this matter? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was that the time that Mr. Ford told you he failed to fulfil his contract, as I understand you? A. Yes sir.

Q. Now just tell the jury what occurred in that conversation? A. Well, I told Mr. Montgomery that he (Mr. Ford) was in this position of embarrassment, that it would be a worthy act for the City Council to help him through—put up this contract for his creditors who had formed this ring—this thing, and I told Mr. Montgomery that I intended to advocate that through the columns of the *Republican*, and I did so.

Q. Well, what then? A. Mr. Montgomery then asked me if there was money in it, and I told him, as I have already stated, that, as far as I was concerned, there was no money in it; that I had no money to pay for the matter, but that I would see Mr. Ford in reference to the subject.

Q. Prior to that there had been no conversation between you and Ford with reference to paying any money, as I understand you? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see Ford before you saw Montgomery again? A. Yes. I told him the result of my interview with Montgomery.

Q. Now, in this conversation between you and Montgomery, when he wanted to know if there was any money in it, was there any sum named? A. There was not.

Q. Then you saw Mr. Ford? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you told Ford it would require about $5,000? A. No, sir. I told him it would require money.

Q. Money? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell what conversation you had with Mr. Ford subsequent to the first conversation with Montgomery, and before you saw Montgomery again? Well, the conversation simply amounted to this, I told Mr. Ford that Montgomery's influence could not be obtained without money, and Mr. Ford said that he would have to use money to get the resolution passed. That was the substance of the conversation. I cannot recollect the exact terms of it.

Q. When was the talk about $5,000 with Ford? A. On Monday night the 4th of September.

Q. Then you had talked about $5,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you happen to tell Ford that it would require $5,000. A. Montgomery told me so.

Q. In what conversation? In the conversation on the 4th of September.

Q. That it was worth $5,000? A. That it would require—not that it was worth it.

Q. Did he propose to take $5,000,—did I understand you? A. He simply said it was worth it. I don't know whether you call that a proposition to receive or not.

Q. Then did you go to Ford? A. I met Mr. Ford in the evening at 7 o'clock; that was Monday night.

Q. Where were you and Montgomery when he told you it was worth $5,000? A. In my private office in the *Republican* building.

Q. At what time in the afternoon or evening? A. I think it was between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Q. Had you any subsequent conversation with Montgomery about the resolution, or prior to the time of its passage? A. In the Council chamber I think I had.

Q. What was that conversation? A. That the money should be forthcoming if the resolution went through.

Q. The $5,000? A. No, sir.

Q. What money? A. If the resolution went through which embodied the exemption of Mr. Wahl from his bond, and the giving of the contract to Mr. Ford's creditors there was to be $5,000 paid.

Q. That was the conversation? A. Yes, and if that resolution did not go through, but only a portion of it, half of the money would be paid.

Q. Where was that conversation? A. In the Council Chamber.

Q. Half of the money was $2,500? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, how does it happen that, when you came to pay Montgomery, you only paid him $1,900? A. I asked him how much he wanted.

Q. And he dropped from half to $1,900? A. He said he wanted $100 apiece for nineteen Aldermen. [Laughter.]

Q. And yet you state that, prior to the time the resolution was passed, your understanding with him was that $5,000 was to be paid in case the resolution went through, and in case Mr. Wahl was released from his bond? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Yet, when you came to pay him, he said $1,900? A. Yes sir.

Q. The agreement for the $5,000 was that Mr. Wahl was to be released from his bond, and that a new contract was to be given to Ford's creditors for the unfurnished pipe under Ford's contract? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did Mr. Wahl, or Ford, or either of them, ever say anything whatever to you about the payment of money to any Alderman for the purpose of getting anything through the Common Council? A. Mr. Wahl never did.

Q. Did Mr. Ford? A. If there was any conversation in reference to the matter there was a distinct understanding—

Q. I am not asking you about an understanding. I am asking you, sir, if there was any conversation between you and Mr. Ford in which Ford intimated, in any way, the giving of money to any Alderman to influence his action in the Common Council? A. Intimated?

Q. What did he say? I can't tell what he said by intimation.

Q. What did he say? He said it was necessary to pay this money.

Q. To whom, sir? A. To the Aldermen.

Q. Did you state to Ford that you were going to pay money to the Aldermen? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you swear to that as positively as to anything else you have sworn to? A. Most unquestionably.

Q. That you told him that you wanted money for the Aldermen? A. That it was necessary.

Q. And that Ford agreed to give it to you for that purpose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to call your attention to another question. I want it distinctly understood—that the $5,000 was to be paid in case a new contract was granted to the creditors of Ford and Mr. Wahl was released from that bond? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that in case only a new contract was awarded to the creditors and Wahl was not released from his bond, then only half of the money, or $2,500 was to be paid? That is the way I understand you. A. That is my understanding.

Q. Well, sir, is that right? A. As far as awarding a new contract is concerned, Ford knew it was not in the power of the Council to grant a contract, but, if the resolution authorizing the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids without giving the necessary notice by the charter—the ten days notice that is required by the charter—(not giving the contract) if that resolution passed then the money was to be paid.

Q. The object was to get a new contract for Ford's creditors? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the understanding between you and Montgomery? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is your paper (handing witness a copy of the Chicago *Republican*). A. It is not my paper.

Q. It is the Chicago *Republican*? A. Yes, sir, that is the paper.

Q. Look at that resolution, and see if it is the one to which you refer? A. That is the resolution; yes, sir.

Q. In the paper of the 6th? A. Yes, sir.

Q. These are the Common Council proceedings? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The official report of the Common Council? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does the *Republican* get these proceedings? A. We don't get them at all now.

Q. Well, when you did get them—you are very sharp this morning? A. They got them from the City Clerk.

Q. Got them from the City Clerk—a certified copy? A. A correct copy, or what assumed to be a correct copy of the proceedings of the City Council.

Q. Well, sir, was that $600 all you made out of this case?

Mr. Smith. I object to the question.

*Re-direct examination;* By Mr. Smith.

Q. He made out a list of nineteen? Can you give that list so we can take it down? A. I could not.

Q. Give us all you remember of it.

Mr. Adams. I object to that.

The Court. I do not think it is relevant.

Mr. Smith contended that it was; he wanted to see the list of men in order to learn if Montgomery's name was there.

The Court concluded to let it go in.

Mr. Adams took exception to the ruling.

*By Mr. Smith.* Go on and give the names as far as you remember them.

*By Mr. Adams.* Were these names in writing? A. They were in print.

Mr. Adams. Then I object unless it is produced.

The witness. The official list of the Aldermen?

*By Mr. Smith.* Go on and give us what you can remember. A. If I had a printed list,—I can remember but a few of them.

Mr. Adams thought it his duty to object, and state his reasons; the witness had testified that he had made a corrupt bargain with Montgomery. If he was stating the truth was it proper to drag outside names in?

The Court said that it did not tend to criminate anybody whose name was mentioned. It was not evidence against anyone; but might form a material part of the conversation.

Mr. Adams called the attention of the Court to the fact that the list of nineteen was called out in the examination in chief, the counsel closing without asking a single question regarding it.

Mr. Smith stated that he had forgotten it.

The witness. In giving a list from memory, your Honor, I might possibly mention a name that was not marked off with the pencil, and I would prefer, if the Court will excuse me, not to give that list; because it would be mere guesswork. Without I had the list that was marked that day, I might possibly make a mistake.

*By Mr. Smith.* Was Montgomery's name one of them?

Mr. Adams. Is not that a leading question?

The Court. It is in form; but I do not think it is material whether Montgomery's name was on it or not.

Mr. Smith. Let it go, if they are so tender. I did not suppose that the counsel represented the nineteen, but it seems he does.

LOUIS WAHL

was called to the stand; and, having been sworn on the previous evening, as a witness, that ceremony was not now repeated. Mr. Reed examined him.

Q. What is your name? A. Louis Wahl.

Q. Are you the person who signed this bond with Mr. Ford, as one of his securities? A. I am sorry to say I am.

Q. Do you know Mr. McCullagh, the gentleman who was on the stand? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever give him a check? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much was it for? A. Twenty-two hundred dollars.

Q. When was it given to him, as near as you can tell? A. Well, I can't say as to the date.

Q. About what time. A. I can only say that it was the second day after that resolution passed the Council.

Q. Where were you when you gave it to him? A. At his private office.

Q. Who was present? A. If I remember right, I believe there was nobody present when I gave him the money except McCullagh and myself. I believe Mr. Ford, who had been one of us there, stepped out at the time I gave him the money.

Q. Did you give him more than the check? A. Three hundred dollars in currency.

Q. Where did you get it? A. Of Mr. Ford.

Q. On what bank was the check? A. On my bank at that present time; the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company.

Q. Is that the only occasion at which you gave him a check? A. Yes.

Mr. Reed. Now you can go on and state any thing further you desire to in say this connection.

MR. WAHL MAKES A SPEECH.

Witness. In the evidence which I am about to give to your Honor and to you counsel and gentlemen of the jury I find it is just to me and also to the public at large that you will permit me to give a history of this transaction, how I became intermingled with this most disagreeable affair to me. I have known Mr. Ford for the last seven or eight years, he doing all my work—machine work—which has amounted up the time of his failure to nearly $100,000. I have known Mr. Ford to be an honest upright man—

The Court. Do the counsel assent to this statement. It is totally irrelevant.

Mr. Adams. I assent where I do not object.

Witness. In fact, I believe I am the man who made Mr. Ford, and, as he says himself, that, perhaps, without my assistance he never would have been able to take such work for the city. It is about a year ago he came to my office highly elated, and telling me he had been successful in getting a contract with the city that amounted to nearly $300,000. He told me it was necessary, in order to carry out that contract, that he should have two securities to the amount of $50,000 each, or else the contract would not be awarded to him. He said, "You have known me for many years, and I am thankful for all you have done for me; will you be kind enough to sign the bond for me?" I said, "you know how I have been abused, and how many thousand dollars I have lost on such transactions. I wish you would excuse me about this. I have almost sworn, and gave my brother, before he left for Europe, a promise that I would never sign a note or bond for anybody." Mr. Ford told me, "This thing is formal, there is nothing in it; you know me; I am going to make $50,000 or $100,000 out of this contract, and I wish you would do it." I told Mr. Ford, "Just give me a day or two and I will think up the matter." I inquired in the meantime into that pipe business, and found that Ford had a good contract, and found I was not running any risks or chances in signing that bond. By the way, I omitted something, and he stated to me also, when he asked me to sign his bond, or I asked him "Who is going to sign the bond with me."

The Court. Has this any thing to do with the case, or is it brought in because counsel assent?

Witness. He told me A. B. Meeker or Judge Hall. I knew both of the men were responsible. I told Mr. Ford, when he returned to my office, "If Mr. Meeker or Judge Hall would go on the bond with me, I am perfectly willing to join in it." And I may say if Mr. Ford has ever done a thing to me that would shake my confidence in that man, it is that only thing—I believe it is that thing. He did not let me know that Mr. Meeker and Judge Hall did not go on that contract, but his father-in-law, a Mr. Barnes, did. He told me he was worth some money, and also responsible, but I was on the bond without knowing that Barnes was on there. The thing went on for about two months. Mr. Ford was putting up large works he expected would cost about $30,000, and before he got through he had $100,000. Mr. Ford came to me one day in my office, like a gentleman, and said to me: "Mr. Wahl, I feel it is my duty that I should come to you and tell you that I am in a fix; I have exhausted all my means; I have a great deal of men to pay, and I am afraid I cannot go on with that contract. I want help." I asked him: "How much do you want?" He told me it would take $5,000 to carry him through, and I sat down and wrote him a check for $5,000, and said I: "Mr. Ford, go on and do the work." In about two weeks he found he was in the same fix. He came to me and asked me for another $5,000. I said: "Mr. Ford, here it is; only see that contract through." It was not a month afterward when Ford came to me again and said: "There is no use in going through with this thing, I want to protect you." I said, "Mr. Ford, what will you do?" He said, "take my judgment note, and I will insure my life for you,"—which he did. I said, "Ford, tell me how much it will take to carry that contract through." Mr. Ford said to me it would take $10,000 more. I said, "Here, Mr. Ford, is the money," and I got in with this thing $20,000. He did not want to get me in, but I wanted to protect my bond; and, being on the bond, and thinking the object was good; and, being honest, and thinking the contract was good, of course I wanted to put that thing through. After he had the $20,000 he was no better off than if I had not given him one cent. My counsel, Judge Higgins, told me I should not give a cent of money, but I thought I would give him my money to carry the thing through. In August, Ford came to me again. He said, he guessed I was his friend. He came to me, and said: "Mr. Wahl you are the first man I come to; I want you to foreclose me, because I have got to go down." I did foreclose, and if $10,000 would have saved Mr. Ford at that time I would have let him have it, but he said "no, I have so many men to pay." I foreclosed Ford at his own request. The moment I foreclosed all the creditors came and pounced on me and Ford, and said, "Wahl, what are you going to do? are you going to foreclose him, and put him in bankruptcy, or make your demand and destroy the whole thing so that we don't get anything?" I said: "Gentlemen, I am not that kind of a man," but I ought to have done it, and I think I will at another time. I said "No, that is not my intention at all; I don't want to destroy Ford; I don't want to destroy any of you. It was my intention to help Ford all I could." We came together, the creditors of Ford, I waived my claims, and I was the first one to propose to let these gentlemen be put into a stock company, and all I did was for no earthly reason in God's world except to help the city to get that contract through. And, gentlemen, I have worked always for the people. I never done anything else yet, and all I ever received for it was curses. We put it into a stock company, and no sooner was it formed than we said, "Mr. Ford has been losing on this contract, and we have to get that contract raised," and I had the honor done to me to be elected President of that company, and, I am to-day. I objected, and said, "No; I want to carry out that contract, money made or money lost." It didn't make a particle of difference to me, but they were all against me, and finally I said I will do it too. At that time when Mr. Ford went down, the public opinion, the press, everybody, said "Let us keep that institution in Chicago; don't let that thing be broken down; don't let us have our pipe from the East; let us make our own pipe here; and if it is necessary to have a little more money give it to them." Gentlemen have met me on the street and said that it should be so. The Council at that time called a caucus. The caucus invited me and Mr. Ford and the Board of the Ford Manufacturing Company to come before it and tell the reason before them why the contract should be increased. I went before the Council, gentlemen, and stated my reasons why, in about the same words and in about the same manner that I am stating it to you now. I have laid the whole thing before the Council and I have thought that in that caucus there would not be any objection raised, for everybody was in favor that we ought to have an increase of the price; but, no sooner had I got in the Council than I found one Alderman who found a dog in the well,—a big dog in the well. Well, I tell you, I was outraged that night. I felt I had done all that a man could do. I tell you I felt that night mad. I was not going to take any nonsense from the Council that night,—not a particle, and my poor friend Montgomery, he tried to help me; he said I was a good fellow, and it was too bad I got into all these scrapes.

Mr. Adams. What time was that? A. The Thursday before the following Monday, when that other resolution was passed. I left that night the Council Chamber disgusted. I took my coat and hat and left, and thought that I lost $20,000, and perhaps $100,000 more. The next morning I came in town and went to my office, and I thought I never would touch that whole matter any more, and I would let it go and take its own course; but during that day I have been approached by men who said: "Wahl, you were treated shamefully last night. That is not what the people wanted." I told them I did not want to have anything to do with it. I went to the Board of Public Works to see how much I had to pay—$50,000, or $100,000, or $20,000, or $30,000. I wanted to wipe it out. I tell you, gentlemen, I wanted to get off that bond. In coming down, I met Alderman McGrath. Now, gentlemen, I shall give a faithful statement of the facts. I don't know who it will hurt and I shall shield no one.

The Court. Of course, this statement is made with the assent of counsel.

Witness. I met Ald. McGrath on the steps of the Court House. He said to me, "Well, you were rather excited last night." I said, "Mr. McGrath, why should I not be excited? Have I not stated in an innocent manner how I got into this, and why don't they pass that resolution?" He said to me, "You leave out that last clause, releasing you from the bond, and I will say that the former resolution shall pass, without paying one cent." That kind of quieted me a little bit, but it was not what I wanted. I wanted to have that bond cancelled. I thought the time had come that, if money would get me off that bond, I would do it. Mr. Ford came to me that day, and he said, "Now don't get excited about this matter; let us see if we can't do something else."

Mr. Adams. That was before the resolution passed?

Witness. Before the resolution passed. Mr. Ford told me, "I have a friend here who might help us out of this thing." I said, "Mr. Ford, who is he?" He said, "McCullagh, of the *Republican*." We went over to see Mr. McCullagh, but I believe it was a day or two afterward before the Council met. I believe I met Mr. McCullagh, if I am right, the morning before the Council met on that Monday. I went in with Mr. Ford to Mr. McCullagh's. I stated to him that Ford had told me already that $2,500 would pass the first resolution and $2,500 afterwards would pass the resolution to release me from my bond. I had but few words with Mr. McCullagh. He sympathized with me and said it was too bad that I should be in this fix. But before that Monday I called my Board together A. B. Meeker, Judge Hale, Mr. Burtis of the Gas Company, Mr. Myers and Frank Stages and myself, and laid the matter before them. I said, "We have to have some money to get the thing through." I asked them if we should pay it, they all said "No," and I said "You are right, I won't pay a solitary cent." But finally and before we parted they all said "Well if it would get you off that bond you know—your are in a worse fix than any of us—you go and fix that thing." So that I did not act as Louis Wahl, for I acted for the Board of the David M. Ford Manufacturing Company. What I have done I did as the representative of that Board. Why, sir, that thing was fixed in a few minutes. Mr. McCullagh said, "We can get that thing through," and after the resolution was passed that evening, and in the mean time, or next morning, when I came to my Board to get the $2,500, why, they did not understand that thing in that way at all. (Laughter.) They said why, they expected that Louis Wahl was going to pay the $2,500. Said I, "What are you talking about? I said, "Gentlemen, if you had done that for me I would give my check for it on the moment; I would only ask you to tell the amount and divide the number of persons, and my check would be ready for the proportion that I owed." Well, they said "You know, Wahl, you will get it out of the first proceeds," and like a foolish good fellow I said "all right," but during that day that thing ground me like the devil. I was residing at Riverside. I went home that night and did not pay it. I thought I had been paymaster for everybody about long enough. That night Ford came to me at Riverside. He said, "No matter what anybody else does,"—he appealed to that very weak spot which I have—"we have once said we would pay it." I said, "All right, you go back, and to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, I will be at the *Republican* office." He said: "Every dollar I can rake and scrape you shall have." Next morning when I stepped into the *Republican* office Ford was there as promised. He handed me $300 in currency. I went in and saw Mr. McCullagh. I sat down and wrote a check of $2,200, and Mr. McCullagh took the money. And, gentlemen, that is the whole long and short story of the whole thing. Who got the money, except Mr. McCullagh, I know nothing of.

*By Mr. Adams.* Q. Did you ever get any of the money back? A. No, sir.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Montgomery? I have known Montgomery about sixteen years.

Q. Now, you say on the Thursday evening before the Monday that the resolution in fact passed, you saw Montgomery in the Council Chamber? Yes, sir.

Q. You say that he was in favor that evening of putting the resolution through? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had there been any talk with you, or with this Manufacturing Company which had been formed out of Ford's assets, about money before that attempt to get the resolution through? A. No, sir; not a cent.

Q. Not at all? A. No, sir.

Q. And Montgomery was in favor of it on that evening? A. Yes, sir. He said that thing in the Council hall, "Well, I have known him [Wahl] for a good many years, and we ought to do the fair thing by him," and I talked it that night over with Montgomery—talked in the Council, that he was favorable anyhow to me, and, I guess, perhaps to Ford.

Q. I will ask you, Mr. Wahl, whether or not the Company, at that time, was seeking for a new contract, at an increased price, to furnish the pipe that the city wanted? A. They were.

Q. The resolution that was before the Council on Thursday evening,—that was sought to be passed on that evening—was that the resolution that was finally passed the succeeding Monday evening, or a different one? A. I believe it was the same one. That was the gist of the matter,—to pass that resolution,—that they were in caucus for that night.

Q. I will ask you if, after that resolution was passed, whether there was any contracts let afterwards for pipe by the Board of Public Works? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know to whom the contracts were let? A. There was some let to us, or to the David M. Ford Manufacturing Company, and some let to Eastern—

Q. On the new contract? A. I do not believe the contract has ever been executed. We were to have executed it, but I do not believe we ever did.

Q. They let it to you? A. They let it to us, I believe. I know I never signed a contract as President of that company afterwards.

Q. Did any other parties get a contract for pipe? A. Yes, I guess there was some pipe let to a Louisville firm, and, I guess, to a Cincinnati firm, and to two or three others. They kind of divided it up afterwards.

Q. When you saw McCullagh at that time, did he say anything to you about how he was going to use the money; or say anything at all about how he was to use it? A. I do not believe—I do not know. I tell you, gentlemen, that thing went very quick. It was a mighty quick check, I assure you. I know I got rid of $2,500 pretty quick.

Q. Do you recollect, at any time you went to see him, that he said he would require $2,500 to have the bond cancelled, and $2,500 more to get the resolution through? Did he state how he was going to apply the money, or say anything at all about it? A. Well, now really, upon my oath, I could not say whether he said about how much was to be used.

Q. Was anything said about Alderman Montgomery or any other Alderman in that connection? A. There was not anything—well, of course, I did not want to know it, I guess.

Q. When did Mr. Ford quit furnishing pipe to the city?—when his failure occurred? A. Well, I think Mr. Ford must have shut down about the latter part of August. Didn't you, Mr. Ford? I do not remember any more when that happened.

Q. What had been your relations with Mr. Montgomery prior to this time. A. Mine?

Q. Yes, sir. A. Very friendly, indeed.

*Redirect examination by Mr. Smith:* Just a question, Mr. Wahl. Mr. Adams asked you with reference to the identity of this resolution in the paper with one that was previously talked about? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You spoke of a caucus. Now, in that caucus, when you presented your affair to the council you have spoken of, was any resolution then drawn up—anything of that kind at that time? A. Well, I believe that was merely a council—a mere council to see what we should want.

Q. The general object was talked about? A. The general object, and yet, Mr. Smith, I do not—I am not positive that there was not a resolution that night before that caucus.

Q. You have no recollection of any resolution? A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. Neither have you any recollection of talking of any resolution before this was passed? A. No, sir.

Q. They understood perfectly what was desired, that it was desired to get more money for the pipes than was called for by the contract? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So as you could go on and furnish the pipe? A. Yes, sir, that was the object of that caucus.

*Re-cross-examination.* By Mr. Adams. Mr. Smith asked you if, prior, or, at the time that Montgomery spoke favorably of your matter, if he had ever asked any money of you? Did you promise to pay him anything? A. No, sir.

Q. I understand you to say that nothing ever passed between you and Montgomery in relation to money? A. Nothing.

Q. Nothing of the kind? A. No, sir.

Q. He never intimated to you that he wanted money, or that he did not? A. No, sir.

Q. The question I ask you is this: You stated that Mr. Ford and you went to Mr. McCullagh's office, to the *Republican* office where he was, and had a conversation with him; that he then stated that it would require $2,500 to carry the resolution through, and $2,500 to release you from your bond? A. Yes, afterwards.

Q. Now I understand you—that as the Thursday evening meeting at which you saw Montgomery, and at which he was in favor of increasing the price to this company, occurred prior to this meeting in McCullagh's office—occurred before that meeting in McCullagh's office? A. No. The meeting in McCullagh's office was after the caucus.

Q. After the caucus night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the caucus night Montgomery went for you? A. Yes, sir. Mr. Montgomery spoke very kindly to me, and I came to the conclusion that night that Mr. Montgomery would be very happy if he could increase the price for us.

Q. Now, I understand you further, that the object of the company was to get a new contract for the unfurnished pipe under Ford's contract at a higher price? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the object? A. That was the object of the company.

Q. The object of the company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under the new contract? A. Yes, sir.

*By Mr. Smith.* I understand you that this David M. Ford Manufacturing Company was the successor of Ford,—the one who got all of Ford's assets? Yes, sir, all of them.

Mr. Reed offered, in evidence, the bond and contract alluded to.

DAVID M. FORD

recalled, for the defendant, and examined by Mr. Adams, testified as follows:

Q. Did you ever state to Mr. McCullagh in any conversation which you had with him, did he say to you it was necessary to pay Aldermen for the purpose of getting the resolution through? A. I don't think he mentioned it would be necessary to pay Aldermen, but it would take a certain amount of money to get the thing through.

Q. Nothing was said about Aldermen? A. I inferred it would take that amount, but I did not know what he would do it.

Q. Was Montgomery's name mentioned, or any man's name? A. I think it was mentioned.

Q. In what connection? A. I said to Mr. McCullagh that, at the meeting held on the 27th of August, Mr. Montgomery said to me he was in favor of the passage of that resolution. The Council, if I recollect aright, referred it to the Finance Committee, I think, of which Mr. Wilce was Chairman. Mr. Montgomery, coming through the aisles, was introduced to me, I think by Mr. McCullagh. He said, "Don't worry yourself about this matter, Ford; it will be all right when it comes up in the Council," and, when we were talking of the matter, I said to Mr. McCullagh, "Montgomery said he would be in favor of that resolution; it would be all right when it came up."

Q. At that time that Montgomery told you he was in favor of it, had there been anything said, prior to that time, between you and McCullagh, with regard to paying out money? A. There had not.

Q. So that before any thing was said between you and McCullagh as to the expenditure of money to get the resolution through Montgomery had stated to you that he was in favor of it? A. He had.

Q. I will ask you the question again that I asked Mr. Wahl, was it not the fact that it was the David M. Ford Manufacturing Company formed of your creditors that was asking a new contract at an increased price for pipe that remained unfurnished under your old contract? A. It was.

Q. Did the new company propose to take the old contract and carry it out or not? A. They did not, without they could get an advance.

Q. In getting an advance did they want a new contract or not? A. They wanted a new contract.

Q. Did Mr. McCullagh ever return to you any money after that morning that you, he, and Wahl met at the *Republican* office? A. I never paid him any, and he never returned any.

Q. Did you at that time owe him anything for printing? A. No, sir, I think not.

By Mr. Smith: At the time that you had this interview with McCullagh, when he told you it would take money to get this thing through, and on which occasion you made the remark that Montgomery said he would be for it, what reply did McCullagh make when you alluded to Montgomery, if you recollect? A. My recollection is that he said Aldermen generally were not to be depended on; that they would not do to tie to.

WILLIAM H. CARTER,

called for defendant, testified:

Q. You are a member of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were a member of the Board of Public Works in August and September last? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look at that advertisement in the Chicago *Republican*, of Aug. 28, entitled proposals for cast-iron water-pipes,—was that published by authority of the Board? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state what cast-iron water-pipes that advertisement was for, and state the necessity for inviting proposals? A. We had had a contract with Mr. Ford previous to this time, which he had failed to complete; he fell behind for some time, and we were very much in need of pipe, and we advertised for bids.

Q. Had you ever more than one contract with David M. Ford for furnishing pipes? A. No, sir.

Q. Look at this resolution, published in the Chicago *Republican*, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1871, authorizing the Board of Public Works to enter into a contract for pipes, and state whether you took any action under that resolution? A. Yes, sir, we did.

Q. What action? A. We contracted with several parties for water pipes.

Q. Were any of those contracts made with Ford? A. The Ford Manufacturing Company.

Q. After the passage of this resolution, and after you contracted with several parties, was there any more pipe furnished under the old contract between David M. Ford and the city? A. After we contracted with the Ford Manufacturing Company? No.

Q. With what other parties, beside the Ford Manufacturing Company, did you contract? A. I think there was as many as three parties—there might be more.

Q. These contracts were for the pipe unfurnished under the old David M. Ford contract, and they were necessitated by the failure to comply with the terms of his contract? A. Yes.

THE CASE CLOSED.

Counsel for defendant presented in evidence the documents referred to and identified by the testimony.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Reed thought he did not need to speak in this case, the evidence was too plain to need comment. He recited the evidence to show its conclusiveness.

Mr. Adams, having referred to the state of public feeling existing in reference to the alleged criminality of public officials, urged upon the jury the duty of remembering exactly what they are to try. The charge laid in the indictment that he received the money to use his influence to secure the increase of the price of pipe furnished, and to be furnished, by Ford under his contract. This is specifically what is to be proved, and the question was, had it and the other material allegations so proven. The corrupt bargain, it is stated by McCullagh on the 4th day of September, in the evening. Was there at that time any iron pipe to be furnished by David M. Ford? A contract was entered into on the 28th day of January, 1871, between the Board of Public Works and David M. Ford. That contract contained in it a provision reserving to the city the right to forfeit it in the event of default. Ford having failed in his business, and being unable to complete his contract, the Board issued a notice calling for proposals to supply the unfurnished material, and follow that up by giving written notice of the forfeiture, this notice being of the first of September, more than a month before the contract would expire by its own limitation, and before the date when action of the Council was demanded. Was there then, under that contract, any pipe to be furnished by Ford, and Ford furthermore had no money to demand, and there was nothing to make a bargain about. But the parties in interest did not want an increased price on the contract. Ford had ceased to have any interest even in the business, and the proposition made to the Board of Public Works to make a new contract with the new parties who had succeeded to the business, and, under the Council resolution, this purpose was consummated by making new contracts with various people. In addition to this, the Common Council had not and has now, a right to increase the price to be paid upon a contract, or to modify the contract in any way.

But he passed to consider the weight of the testimony, saying of the credibility of McCullagh, that he is condemned and infamous by his own testimony. He belonged to the paper which was the corporation paper: was receiving his bread and butter from the City Treasury, and yet engaged in the infamous business of tempting the city officials, volunteering his infamy. Doing it for friendship toward Ford, and yet retaining his $600. He is guilty of crime, and adds treachery to his act, by becoming an informer. His testimony needs corroboration. Is he so corroborated? He dare not, in face of Ford and Wahl, deny the receipt of the money, but as to what he did with it, there is only his own word. The witness is the real criminal; this man cannot be believed under oath. But counsel could not call him a man. There is a certain growth upon which naturalists agree in classing as the connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, because it partakes partly of the characteristics of each, and wholly of the characteristics of neither of these kingdoms. This growth is called the sponge. Had not distinguished naturalists preceded him, he should pride himself on having discovered, in the person of the witness, McCullagh, the connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. He has just enough of the characteristics of mankind to create the supposition that he belongs to the race; he is just sufficiently destitute of all the generous impulses and magnanimous principles of our nature to mingle a doubt with that supposition. He vegetates like a cabbage, he eats and drinks like a man. Like the sponge, he absorbs everything, and like the sponge, too, he gives out nothing until pressed to life's extremity.

In conclusion, the speaker urged that while he would not seek to justify or palliate the crime of the defendant, if it was committed as the witness, McCullagh, testified; he would urge upon the jury not to convict upon an unproven charge, but leave it to a future time, to be dealt with upon an indictment alleging the crime as committed.

ARGUMENT OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. Sidney Smith concluded the argument, first referring to the outcry of public opinion raised in all these cases, and contending that the facility by which jurors are obtained in case after case clearly shows that there is no such crazy sentiment or feeling existing in or among the public. The public is only determined to punish crime and stop official corruption, and in this work the proper authorities are using their best endeavors to do the duty which the general public is unable to perform. As to the facts of the case: David M. Ford had contracted with the city, by written indenture, and had proceeded under it to furnish the material required by it to be furnished. Upon the technical point that there was no existing contract to be acted upon, he cited from the contract to show that although the contract should be terminated it continued in force as to its conditions and obligations, resting on the contractor and his sureties. The contract being, to this extent, at an end, and the price at which it had been let being ruinous, it was the desire of the creditors who had taken Ford's affairs into their charge to increase the price allowed. McCullagh then, as a friend of Ford, sees Montgomery and asks if something could not be done to relieve the parties. The first proposition was as usual, "Is there any money in it?" Subsequently a definite bargain was made for a specified price for specified work, and in pursuance of that bargain the money, or $1,900 of it, was paid over to the accused. That, he supposed, meant bribery. That included the crime.

THE LAW OF THE CASE.

The Court instructed the jury substantially as follows:

If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant was a member of the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to-wit: an Alderman, as charged in the indictment, and that he, as such Alderman, accepted and received from the witness, McCullagh, $1,900 in current money to influence him, as such Alderman, to secure an increase, by such council, of the price to be paid for iron water-pipe, as charged in the indictment, then they should find the defendant guilty. The object to be accomplished, as alleged in the indictment, and for which defendant received the bribe to use his influence as an Alderman, was the increasing of the price named in the contract described in the indictment, and the form in which it should be accomplished is immaterial, whether, by the continuation of the original contract with Ford, or by a new contract either with Ford or by others standing in his place, and not in the character of the case; provided the defendant received the bribe as charged.

It is not necessary, in order to sustain the indictment, to prove that David M. Ford, at the time in question had a right to furnish material under the contract, but it is sufficient to show by the evidence that there had been such a contract, and that there was a proposition before the Common Council to increase the price to be paid for such water pipe.

FOR THE DEFENDANT.

In order to justify a verdict of guilty, every material allegation in the indictment must be proved beyond all reasonable doubt, and the allegation in the indictment that the defendant received a bribe to induce and influence him to secure an increase by said Common Council of the price to be paid by said City of Chicago to said David M. Ford, for iron water pipes furnished and to be furnished by said Ford to said City of Chicago, under and by virtue of a contract theretofore made by and between said Ford and said City of Chicago, in relation to the furnishing of said iron water pipes to said city by said Ford, as charged in the indictment, is a material allegation and must be substantially proven in order to convict the defendant. Mere general proof that the defendant being an Alderman received money to influence his official action as such Alderman is not sufficient. It must appear that he received such money for the purpose alleged in the indictment, and such must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt; and proof that defendant was an Alderman and received money from the witness McCullagh, is not of itself sufficient to justify a conviction; it must be shown that he received the money for the purpose alleged in the indictment, and unless the jury believe this has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, the jury should find him not guilty.

A mere preponderance of evidence which does not convince the jury beyond all reasonable doubt is not enough to justify a conviction in a criminal case. The jury must be satisfied of the guilt of the offence charged in the indictment, and unless so satisfied the jury should find the defendant not guilty.

THE VERDICT.

After being absent from the Court-room twelve minutes the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty, as charged in the indictment."

A motion for a new trial was entered.

NOTICE.

The jury was discharged for the term, and no others of this series of cases will be taken up until two weeks from next Monday. To-day, motions for new trials in the Aldermanic cases will be heard. On Saturday convicted prisoners will be sentenced.

# THE FUTURE FIRE LIMITS.

## Present Form of the Ordinance as Amended by the Common Council.

## The Document Laid Over Temporarily for Publication.

The following is the official copy of the fire ordinance, with its various amendments, as finally passed upon by sections by the Common Council, and, on Wednesday evening last, ordered laid on the table temporarily and published:

AN ORDINANCE

To regulate the construction of buildings and the location and carrying on of certain manufactories, and of business deemed hazardous on account of fire, and amendatory of Chapter 9 of Gary's Laws and Ordinances, entitled Fire Department.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the fire limits of the city of Chicago shall begin at the mouth of the main Chicago River, thence running south, bounded by Lake Michigan to Thirty-ninth street, thence west to a line 150 feet west of State street, thence north to a line 150 feet south of Thirty-fifth street, thence west to a line 125 feet west of Halsted street, thence north to the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Northwestern Railroads, thence west to a line 125 feet west of Throop street, thence north to a line 125 feet south of Twelfth street, thence west to a line 120 feet west of Reuben street, thence north to a line 125 feet south of Van Buren street, thence west to a line 125 feet west of [illegible] street, thence north to a line 125 feet north of Walnut street, thence east to a line 125 feet west of Reuben street, thence north to a line 125 feet north of Chicago avenue, thence east to a line 125 feet west of Wells street, thence north to a line 125 feet north of North avenue, thence east to Lake Michigan, thence south bounded by Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

When a majority of the owners of any block per front feet lying in the city of Chicago shall petition the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Chicago to be admitted into the fire limits, the same shall be granted, and the same provisions for protection extended to that and all other portions of the city admitted in like manner that is implied in this ordinance.

SEC. 2. No building or structure of any kind or description shall be erected or constructed within the fire limits, as described in Section 1 of this ordinance, unless the same be done with brick, stone, iron, or other incombustible materials, and all buildings which shall, or may hereafter, be erected or constructed within the said fire limits shall have outside walls of not less than one foot in thickness; and if any such building shall be more than two and not more than three stories in height (above the basement), the outside and party walls of the basement and first story shall not be less than sixteen inches in thickness; and if any such building shall be more than three stories in height (above the basement), the outside walls of the basement and first story shall not be less than sixteen, and the party walls not less than twenty inches in thickness; the outside walls of the second and third stories shall not be less than twelve inches in thickness, and the party walls not less than sixteen inches, and the walls of the remaining stories shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness: Provided, however, that when any building of more than three stories in height (above the basement) is to be erected, the lateral outside wall of which is to be built adjoining or within less than four inches of the lateral outside wall of any building already erected, then the first mentioned wall, as to the first, second and third stories, may not be less than sixteen inches in thickness; and provided further, that buildings erected and used as dwellings only may be constructed with walls, in all cases, four inches less in thickness than is above specified, and provided that any building, or cottage, not over one story high, to be used as a dwelling, or stable, the walls thereof not to be more than eight inches in thickness. And be it further provided, that when any building not over one story in height, and said story not exceeding sixteen feet, is to be erected in any district within said fire limits where there is no sewerage, may be erected on sills, and said sills not to be over one foot from the ground. No building of brick may be erected shall have any bay or oriel window constructed of wood extending over three feet above the floor of the third story of said building, and no cornice constructed of wood shall be placed on any house over two stories in height, counting the basement (if any) as one story; and no felt, tar, or composition roofing of any kind, shall be placed upon or used in the construction of the roof of any building erected within said fire limits, except the same is laid upon or over a coat of water-lime cement of not less than one-half inch in thickness. The felt must be covered with distilled cement (and the use of crude coal tar or crude pine tar for this purpose is prohibited), and well covered with gravel. If a French or Mansard roof shall be placed upon any building, the same shall be constructed of fireproof material. Whenever two, or more buildings, which may be hereafter erected within the fire limits, shall be so built that their walls shall come together or touch each other, there shall be erected and maintained between such buildings, for the entire depth thereof, a fire or partition wall of brick, which said wall shall not be less than twelve inches in thickness, and at least eighteen inches in height above the roofs of such buildings; and all outside and party walls shall be carried up not less than eighteen inches above the roof of any such building. All posts, beams, and other timbers in outside and party walls of buildings in said fire limits shall be separated at least eight inches from each other, with stone or brick laid in lime mortar or cement. There shall be not more than thirty feet space between the party or outside walls of any buildings which may be erected within said fire limits, unless such building shall be supported by iron or other columns or supports of fire-proof material.

SEC. 3. That no building within said fire limits not constructed and built as provided in Section 2 of this ordinance shall hereafter be occupied or used, in whole or in part, as or for any of the trades, occupations, or business hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Planing mills, sash, door, and blind factories, carpenter or cooper shops, wagon, or carriage manufactories, willow-ware or basket manufactories, cabinet or furniture manufactories, wood-turning and veneering works, agricultural implement manufactories, box or shingle factories, siding mills, resawing or saw mills, kilns for seasoning lumber by any other process than steam or natural heat, and that in a fire-proof vault or building of fire-proof materials. Nor shall any business or manufactory be conducted or carried on within the specified fire limits in which shavings or light combustible material is made, unless there is constructed in connection with every such establishment or manufactory a brick or fire-proof vault or furnace in which all shavings, sawdust, chips or other light combustible refuse may be deposited and burned without endangering the works in which it is made, or the surrounding property; and all such refuse shall be promptly removed from the works and premises, either by burning the same, or drawing it away, and shall not be allowed to accumulate, either in the works or on the premises, except stored in a fire-proof vault, where the same may burn without causing alarm or danger to any other property. And in the above described branches of business, or in the wood-working departments thereof, or in any other business of a like nature not herein described, there shall not be used for heating or warming purposes any stoves or furnaces, but may be warmed by steam or other safe apparatus, and these regulations shall also apply to those already engaged in the above described branches of business within the fire limits, whether the same is carried on in wooden, brick, or other buildings. The manufacture of [illegible] fire-works, chemical oils, the distillation or manufacture of varnish, alcohol, naphtha, coal, or other inflammable oils; the manufacture or storage of excelsior, except in bales, and all other extra-hazardous avocations, are hereby prohibited within the above described fire limits. All smoke escapes from stationary boilers, shaving vaults, forges, foundries, mills, or any other branch of mechanics or manufacturing, in which a smoke-stack is used within the city limits, shall be built of brick, in a substantial manner, and not less than seventy-five feet in height above the receiving flue. A failure to comply with the above stipulations shall subject the offender to a fine of $25 for each and every day's neglect after due notice being served by the Board of Public Works, said Board being the executors of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. Sheds not exceeding twelve feet in height at the peak or highest part thereof, and privies not exceeding ten feet square and twelve feet in height at the peak, may be constructed of wood, and shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter: Provided, that this term "shed" be so construed as to mean a structure with a roof sloping one way, with one or more sides of said structure entirely open. But all depositories for ashes shall be built of brick or other fire-proof material, without wood in any part thereof.

SEC. 5. No wooden building or part of building within the fire limits prescribed in Section 1 of this ordinance shall be raised, enlarged, or repaired, except as hereto provided; but any wooden building may be removed from one lot to another lot within said fire limits, provided said building shall be determined to be worth more than 50 per cent of what it would cost to build a new building of like character; the Mayor and Board of Public Works to determine the value of said building. Provided, further, that the Board of Public Works shall cause an advertisement to be inserted in the corporation newspaper for ten days of the name of the party applying for such permit, the present location of the building to be moved, and the lot upon which it is proposed to move the same, and in each case give the name and number of the streets, if possible; and all remonstrances against the granting of such permit must be filed with the Board of Public Works before the expiration of said ten days; and, after said hearing the Mayor and said Board shall have the power to grant such permits. The parties applying for permits shall pay the cost of the advertisement upon application for the same; but no wooden building shall be removed from without said fire limits to any place within said fire limits; nor shall any wooden building within said fire limits, which may be damaged less than 50 per cent of the value, be so repaired as to be raised higher than the highest point left standing after such damage shall have occurred, nor so as to occupy a greater space than before the injury thereto.

SEC. 6. The first seven Sections of said Chapter 9 of Gray's Laws and Ordinances, entitled "Fire Department," are hereby repealed, and the fire foregoing ordinance are hereby substituted in lieu thereof, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistant herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This ordinance as amended shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

In case the veto power of the Mayor is not interposed, the ordinance will become a law after the Common Council shall have adopted it as a whole, no emendation being now in order except through the reconsideration of the votes by which the various sections, as already amended, were adopted.

# REAL ESTATE.

## Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday, Feb. 1.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 15 and s 5 ft of Lot 14, in Diller's Block 40, in Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated May 1, 1869; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 15, in Block 1, Grant's Addition, in n e ¼ Sec. 29, 39, 13, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $500.

Lot 22, in Taylor's Subdivision of w 165 ft of e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 19, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 13, in Union Park Second Addition, being n w cor of Fulton st and Union Park place, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 6, Lancaster's s e ¼ Block 3, in Cochran's w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $350.

Lot 47, of Shoenberger's Block 1, in Assessors' n ½ of s e ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $650.

Catherine st, between Union and Jefferson sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,125.

West Erie st, between Armour and Bickerdike sts, s f, 125x125 ft, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $7,500.

Indiana av, 250 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 35 in Gibson's Block 60, School Section Addition, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $2,000.

Erie st, 236 4-10 ft e of Kingsbury st, n f, 100x100 ft, with buildings, etc., dated Jan. 1; consideration, $22,000.

Hubbard st, between Noble and Ada sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $3,950.

De Kalb st, between Flournoy and Lexington sts, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,800.

Busing st, s of and near Centre st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $600.

Lot 13 and e 14 ft, Lot 12, in Block 26, Kinzie's Addition being on Indiana st, between Rush and Pine sts, dated Nov. 11, 1871; consideration, $7,500.

Albert Crosby to Thomas Lynch, the Crosby land situated on Larrabee st, Hawthorn av, and North Branch st, running to river, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $130,000.

Lot 12, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $800.

Lot 37, in Smith's Block 7, of Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $750.

Canal st, 75 ft s of Henry st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $3,400.

West Madison st, between Union and Halsted sts, s f, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $42,000.

Triangular lot, ne corner of Thirty-first and Broad sts, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 81, in Block 42, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,600.

Fourth av, 175 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1871; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 10, in Block 1, of Walker & Weston's Block 4, of n e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Aug. 30, 1871; consideration, $600.

Twenty-fourth st, between Buddan st and Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $375.

Hurlbut st, south of and near North av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,300.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 38, in Lill's Block 2, of Lill & Diversy's Blocks 11 and 12, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 8, in Block 2 of Prout & Colman's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 15, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 8, in Hale's Lots 1, 2 and 4 to 8 in Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 12, 1872; consideration, $2,250.

# THE SOUP-HOUSE QUESTION.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

We, the undersigned, do certify that the Branch Soup-House, 310 Hurlbut street, is a common nuisance. The soup is not fit for use and cannot be eaten, and is only taken from the Soup-House for the crackers which are eaten, the crackers not being mixed with the soup, and the soup thrown on vacant lots and in out-houses. The men in charge of the house beg the people to take it away to feed their cows and hogs, and some of the undersigned carry it away by the barrel to feed their hogs, and a great many others, who are known to the undersigned, use it for similar purposes and for feeding hunting dogs. The undersigned have also found in the soup maggots from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length, and also hairs and other dirt. We are informed, and verily believe, the kettles in which this so-called soup is manufactured have not been cleaned since the house was opened, and they are covered with rust and dirt.

C. M. WHEELER, No. 304 Hurlbut street.
JAMES BYRNE, No. 301 Hurlbut street.
CHARLES SEMBACH, No. 302 Hurlbut street,
TAHERN WYAND, No. 343 Church street.
A. SCHMELZER, No. 298 Hurlbut street.
Jan. 29, 1872.

We fully concur in the above, and would further say, from actual observation and from personal experience, that the soup is not sufficiently cooked, and therefore not fit for use and dangerous to the health of those using it. The beans are quite hard, and the cabbage and other vegetables used in the soup are not half cooked. The stuff or compound comes to the house in barrels, and is then placed in the kettle with the cold water in which it is stirred or mixed up while the water is heating for fifteen minutes, when it is distributed to the unfortunates who are compelled to go there. Thus a sufficient time is not allowed to boil the water and properly cook the ingredients of the soup. We do not wish to grumble, but we consider it our duty to come down here and enter our protest against using the money so generously donated by the citizens of Cincinnati for such an entirely useless and worse than useless purpose. We think the money could be used much more advantageously for the benefit of the poor in some other way than in the wholesale manufacture of soup for the use of cows, hogs, and hunting dogs, and for the flooding of vacant lots and filling of out-houses in the immediate vicinity of the soup-houses. We sincerely hope the Committee will investigate this matter, and expend their magnificent donations in something more substantial and beneficial to the sufferers of the fire.

JAMES W. CASHIN, No. 315 Hulburt street.
his
JOHN X MCCARTY, No. 290 Hulburt street.
mark.

From the Mobile "Register," of Friday, Jan. 26, 1872, we extract the following item:

"BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—During the last trip of the steamer Admiral a lamp was broken, and the inflammable oil, spreading over the deck, would have soon enveloped the noble craft in flames, but fortunately she was provided with one of the Babcock Fire Extinguishers, which was brought into play, and in a short time subdued the fire. Little or no damage was done, the Extinguisher doing its work quickly and most effectually. These Extinguishers are of great utility, having been thoroughly tested; and on many occasions they have been the means of preventing great conflagrations by checking the fires in their incipiency. Their general use would prove of great benefit, and we are glad to see that efforts are being made to introduce them into our Fire Department. Light and compact, the Extinguisher can be carried on the back of a man and put into immediate work. Their use by the Fire Department would save annually a large amount of wear and tear of engines alone; and if they were kept in our dwellings, hotels, etc., ready for immediate use, nine-tenths of our fires would be stopped in their beginning, and without damage from water, which frequently does more damage than the fire itself, as has been frequently illustrated here."

## Carnival Week in New Orleans.

On Tuesday, Feb. 13, at New Orleans, occurs the time-honored celebration of Mardigras Day and the gorgeous pageant and festival of the Mistick Krew of Comus. The Illinois Central Railroad will sell excursion tickets to New Orleans and return for $39.75. The sale of tickets will commence on Monday, Feb. 5, and be continued until the departure of the morning train on Saturday, the 10th. Return tickets will be good until Feb. 25, inclusive. For tickets and information apply to the Illinois Central Railroad ticket office, No. 75 Canal street, corner of Madison; at the Great Central depot, foot of Lake street, and at the Union depot, foot of Twenty-second street.

## Banking.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, branch office, No. 490 Wabash avenue, receive the accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, corporations, and individuals; discount business paper; draw sterling bills direct on London; loan money on call; pay interest on money left on deposit for a specified time, and transact a regular banking business.

## Northern Pacific Bonds.

The statement in our monetary column, yesterday morning, that $1,800,000 Northern Pacific 7-30 bonds were sold during the month of January, was made with reference only to the bonds sold in this country. Over $4,000,000, as we lately stated, were sold in London during the first five days they were offered there.


## Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Melancholy Break-Down.—There are lively break-downs that make an audience laugh, and there are sad and sorrowful break-downs that make the kind-hearted grieve. To the latter class belongs the enervation of body and mind, which is usually called "general debility," or "nervous weakness," and which, when neglected, too often terminates in atrophy and death. A wholesome, medicated stimulant, is the one thing needed in cases of this description, and science and experience unite in pointing to PLANTATION BITTERS as the true specific. The fact that it combines the properties of an invigorant, with those of a regulator and alterative, in exactly the proportions necessary to produce a radical change in the tone of the system, and the action of the digestive and secretive organs, is an unanswerable argument in its favor as a general restorative.

Substitutes in the dental ranks are not desirable; therefore, keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that wholesome vegetable elixir Sozodont. Do this, and they will last as long as the breath lasts, and the breath itself will never be tainted.

Think of it, that a Cough or Cold neglected, may lead to serious consequences; in the early stage of throat and lung diseases, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam is an invaluable remedy, can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child. It is safe and reliable. Price 25 cents, and in large bottles at 50 and 75 cents. Try it.

Mlles. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

3,000 applications, in which number Neuril never failed to cure Neuralgia in its worst forms. All druggists have it. Fuller & Fuller, wholesale agents.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO
LIVERPOOL.
Assets - $10,109,298.43
SOLID INDEMNITY.
CHARLES H. CASE,
Agent,
65 South Canal-st.,
UP STAIRS.

INSURANCE.

PROVIDENCE
Washington Insurance Comp'y,
Of Providence, R. I.

All persons having claims against the Providence Washington Insurance Company, are requested to call immediately to examine the statement of the Company and sign agreement for the payment of loss, should the same meet with your approval.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Corner Madison and Market sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

By private letters received here from Washington, we learn that the Comptroller of the Currency will require the National Banks which have "branch offices" in different parts of the city to close them soon, probably within a week or so.

Notwithstanding the announcement by an evening paper that the "savings bank panic in New York is still raging," there are no evidences of any such condition of things. On the contrary, confidence seems being restored, as the public become persuaded that all the weak spots have been found. The failure of several savings banks a week or two ago has put all other similar institutions on their guard. They have been strengthening themselves, and there is much less danger of further trouble now than there was a week ago. The revival of confidence is reflected in the firmness of the prices of stocks, notwithstanding the movement of the bears to break down prices, so as to get hold of them at low figures, preparatory to the expected rise in the latter part of this month.

Money continues abundant in this and all the other leading markets of the country. Country banks, however, are still checking pretty heavily on their accounts here, for means to carry grain in the country, and are also offering some of the paper taken by them in these transactions for rediscount. The amount of grain, particularly corn, now being accumulated at the railway stations in all the surrounding country is so large that it must inevitably afford employment for about all the surplus money of the Chicago banks before spring.

Exchange was weaker again to-day, and sold at from par to 25 per $1,000 discount between banks to-day.

WITHDRAWING FROM CHICAGO.—The Liverpool, London and Globe, the Imperial of London, the North British and Mercantile, and also several of the best New York insurance companies, are cancelling the greater portion of their policies in this city in consequence of the slowness of the Common Council to take any decided steps toward the adoption of a fire ordinance that will prevent the city becoming one vast fire trap. The three first mentioned companies are cancelling every policy on property in the West Division, as they consider that part of the city more liable to a great conflagration. The South Division is considered somewhat less liable to such a disaster, because wherever it is densely built up it is more largely built of brick; but even in this quarter, these companies are taking no new risks; in short, these companies have already cancelled about half of their risks that were outstanding in this city a month ago, and the other half are simply continued until it shall be determined at their home offices whether the companies shall not withdraw from Chicago altogether. After having paid their policy-holders several millions of dollars for losses in the great fire, and paid it promptly, it cannot be consistently said that the movement of some of the most reliable companies is in any manner a "dodge" or feint for the sake of gaining some advantage. The managers of these companies are evidently impressed with the belief that the city is being rebuilt and extended with a class of tenements that make it an unsafe place to do insurance business at all. The impression has gone abroad that the Common Council has been awed by a mob, and that even if a new fire ordinance is passed, it will be disregarded as the present one is. The injury which this is calculated to do the city can scarcely be estimated. The withdrawal of half a dozen of the most reliable companies does not simply deprive the city of that much of the facilities of business, but it implies higher charges by those companies which do continue insuring here. This, of course, implies an increase of the expenses of doing business, but even this is not all. If the insurance companies regard this as an extra hazardous place to insure, merchants of eastern cities who sell goods to merchants here, will soon begin to take the same view, and in one way or another will charge for the risk they run, or think they run, of their Chicago customers being burned out, and having in that case to rely on insurance made weaker in general, by the withdrawal of some of the most prominent companies. This is not merely a question of cost of insurance, but one of general unsafety to property, which has its effect upon all kinds of business. The impression which has gone abroad has possibly, to some extent, exaggerated the danger; but it is too late to prevent it, and the only thing to be done now is to counteract it,—to pass a stringent fire ordinance and enforce it. Some demonstration should be made that will convince the foreign and insurance companies abroad that Chicago is to be made more secure from another calamity such as befel us four months ago.

The following quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks, in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 115½ | 115¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '62 | 110¼ | 110½ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called) | 110 | |
| U. S. 5-20s of '64 | 110 | 110¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65 | 110 | 111 |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 114¼ | 114¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 112 | 112½ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 112 | 112½ |
| U. S. 10-40s (new issue) | 108½ | 109 |
| U. S. currency 6s | 113 | 114 |
| Northern Pacific gold 7-30s | | 100 & int |
| Chicago City 7s | | 100 |
| Cook County 7s | | 100 |
| Gold exchange | | 109½ |
| Sterling exchange | | 109¼@110 |
| Gold and gold coupons | | 109½ |
| Land warrants, 160s | 175 | 185 |
| Land warrants, 120s | 132 | 142 |
| Agricultural College land scrip | | 173—175 |

The following is a statement of the lines of Southern railroads which by recent negotiations have come into the control of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Company:

Memphis & Charleston Railroad—Total length, [illegible] miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock and debt, 1870 | $9,423,863 |
| Gross earnings, 1869–70 | $1,549,099 |
| Ordinary expenses | 1,080,418 |
| Net earnings | $468,681 |

Memphis & Little Rock Railroad—whole length, 131 miles; land grant, 384,485 acres:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross earnings, 1870 | $180,477 |
| Operating expenses | 204,207 |
| Excess of expenses | $23,730 |

Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad—whole length, 165 miles; actually completed May 1, 25 miles; land grant, 1,009,296 acres:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock, common | $3,000,000 |
| Capital stock, preferred | 2,000,000 |
| Seven per cent currency bonds | 5,000,000 |

Total length of lines consolidated amounts to [illegible] miles.

Although the above newly consolidated Southern lines will be operated in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, yet that powerful corporation does not directly control them. The interest acquired in these railways has been made in the name of the Southern Railway Security Company, which is now, for the first time, brought prominently before the public. This company is composed of wealthy capitalists in Philadelphia, the Southern States, and in New York, and the influences that are represented by its members, rather than for the actual amount of its capital. The capital stock is only $6,000,000, but the members represent hundreds of millions of dollars.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Gold closed dull and steady at 109½@109⅝. Loans were from 5 to 7 per cent for gold. Clearings, about $35,000,000.

Governments dull and steady. The proposals to sell to the Government to-day amounted to $4,600,000, at from 109 8-100 to 109 87-100. The amount taken was $1,000,000, at from 109 8-100 to [illegible].

On Stock Exchange, this forenoon, dullness was the only feature. The railway and miscellaneous speculation was alternately heavy and firm, the fluctuations in the general list being confined within ½ per cent, the only exception being Hannibal & St. Jo. which fluctuated 1 per cent. The market at the final close was firmer and prices generally up to the highest point of the day.

Money closed steady at 6@7 per cent. At one time 7 gold was bid.

State bonds dull and firm.

Sterling, 109.

Governments:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 115 1-2 | Coupons, '67 | 112 |
| Coupons, '62 | 110 1-2 | Coupons, '68 | 112 1-8 |
| Coupons, '64 | 110 1-2 | 10-40s | 110 3-8 |
| Coupons, '65 | 111 | Currency 6s | 114 5-8 |
| New | 110 1-4 | | |

State bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 95 | Virginia, old | 56 |
| Tennessee, old | 65 1-2 | N. Carolina, old | 32 1-2 |
| Tennessee, new | 65 | N. Carolina, new | 15 3-4 |
| Virginia, new | 56 | | |

Stocks closed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 90 1-8 | N. J. C. | 111 |
| Western Union | 71 3-8 | St. Paul | 55 3-8 |
| Quicksilver | 37 3-8 | Do pfd | 74 3-8 |
| Adams Express | 92 | Wabash | 75 5-8 |
| W. & F. | 62 | Do pfd | 86 |
| American | 61 | Fort Wayne | 97 |
| United States | 69 | Terre Haute | 30 |
| Pacific Mail | 57 1-8 | Do pfd | 54 |
| New York Central | 97 1-2 | Chicago & Alton | 120 |
| N. Y. Central Scrip | 93 1-4 | Do pfd | 124 |
| Erie | 31 1-8 | O. & M. | 46 |
| Erie pfd | 64 | C., C. & C. | 88 |
| Harlem | 116 | C., B. & Q. | 141 |
| Harlem pfd | 120 | Lake Shore | 90 3-4 |
| Reading | 114 3-4 | Indiana Central | 22 3-8 |
| Mich. Cent | 118 | Illinois Central | 129 |
| Pittsburgh | 91 3-4 | Union Pacific stock | 33 1-4 |
| Northwestern | 73 1-2 | U. P. bonds | 92 |
| Northwestern pfd | 91 | C. P. do | 102 1-4 |
| R. I. | 110 3-4 | | |

## COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

| | Received. 1872. | Received. 1871. | Shipped. 1872. | Shipped. 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 8,915 | 4,103 | 1,898 | 4,421 |
| Wheat, bu | 6,320 | 36,760 | 1,400 | 1,039 |
| Corn, bu | 36,695 | 55,890 | 13,262 | 8,075 |
| Oats, bu | 12,880 | 18,508 | 9,962 | 1,236 |
| Rye, bu | 3,500 | 1,100 | 422 | 1,105 |
| Barley, bu | 3,300 | 4,350 | 8,781 | 400 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 88,730 | 119,040 | 62,000 | 44,277 |
| Flax seed, lbs | .... | 7,818 | .... | .... |
| Broom corn, lbs | .... | 178,320 | .... | 42,045 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 163,390 | 26,370 | 1422,808 | 914,224 |
| Beef, brls | .... | 374 | 111 | 80 |
| Pork, brls | 947 | 848 | 164 | 398 |
| Lard, lbs | 172,900 | 126,318 | 1752,581 | 546,750 |
| Tallow, lbs | 36,740 | 14,771 | .... | 13,750 |
| Butter, lbs | 33,630 | 35,241 | 7,280 | 18,750 |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 3,133 | 2,664 | 1,350 | 3,010 |
| Live hogs, No. | 19,951 | 10,262 | 2,494 | 2,595 |
| Cattle, No. | 2,405 | 1,811 | 763 | .... |
| Sheep, No. | 2,418 | 3,311 | .... | .... |
| Hides, lbs | 117,295 | 144,579 | 145,300 | 133,190 |
| Highwines, brls | 350 | 253 | 405 | 275 |
| Wool, lbs | 16,410 | 18,690 | 52,000 | 900 |
| Potatoes, bu | .... | 1,558 | .... | .... |
| Lumber, m | 510 | 110 | 437 | 818 |
| Shingles, m | 180 | 450 | 421 | 1,238 |
| Lath, m | .... | .... | 149 | 67 |
| Salt, brls | 210 | 70 | 2,032 | 151 |

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: [illegible] bu wheat; 732 bu oats; 1,142 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 12 cars wheat; 88 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total 104 cars, or 41,000 bu.

There was a little more doing in produce circles to-day, but they were quiet nevertheless, the amount of business done being much below the average. There was not much change in prices. Operators were mostly busy in squaring up old deals instead of making new ones, and deliveries on the option of seller February were heavy.

Highwines were ½c lower, with buyers at the decline. Sales were made of 300 brls at 88c, and 50 brls, early, at 88½c.

Dressed hogs were less active at yesterday's prices, at $5.95 for heavy and mixed lots, and $5.10 for light. Sales were 1,394 head.

Lake freights are nominal at 13@13½c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo.

Provisions were less active and averaged a little easier. The deliveries this morning were large, principally on pork, and the leading operators were too busy in squaring up for these to have much time to spare for making new trades. Hence the "crowd" was much smaller than usual, and the transactions not heavy. The market opened out steady, but eased off ⅛c on pork when advices were received from other markets, to the effect that they were tending downwards. Lard and meats were steady, though the receipts of hogs were large, and prices were eased on hogs in consequence. The greatest part of the meats reported were sold last evening. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.70; do seller March, $12.90; do seller April, $13.10; do seller May, $13.40. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80; do seller March, $8.95; do seller April, $9.15; do seller May, $9.25@9.30. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½@5¾c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6½@6½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6¼@6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders, 7¼c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller the month, at $12.70; 1,000 brls do at $12.85; 500 brls do seller March, at $12.95; 3,500 brls do at $12.90; 250 brls do at $12.87½; 250 brls do seller April, at $13.15; 500 brls prime mess, at $11.50; 1,250 tcs lard, at $8.80; 250 tcs do at $8.77½; 750 tcs do seller March, at $8.95; 250 tcs do at $9.02½; 200 boxes shoulders, at 4¼c; 200 boxes Cumberlands (Peoria) at 6c; 40,000 lbs do short ribs at 6c; 40,000 lbs do at 5¾c; 200,000 lbs do seller last half of March, at 6¼c; 60,000 lbs short clear at 6¼c; 200,000 lbs do at 6¼c; 300 boxes do at 6½c; 250 boxes do at 6½c; 300 boxes long clear at 6¼c; 74 tcs white grease at 7¼c.

Flour was in a little better demand and firm, owing to a report of light stocks. There was some inquiry for Southern shipment, for low grades, which would have been more urgent but for the uncertainty prevailing with regard to the possibility of shipment down the Mississippi below Cairo. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Nashville) at $8.50; 100 brls do (Farmer's) at $8.50; 50 brls do at $8.25, 100 brls spring extras (Odessa) and 100 brls do (Minnesota) at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.25; 70 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 50 brls rye flour at $4.10. Total, 1,050 brls. Also 10 tons feed at $19.00; 10 tons bran at $14.75; 10 tons do at $14.50, and 10 tons do at $14.25, all on track.

The following were the stocks of flour in this city, on the 1st of each month, for four years past:

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 64,069 | 83,230 | 56,691 | 72,835 | 32,709 |
| February | 82,865 | 123,030 | 53,075 | 65,758 | 22,813 |
| March | 97,449 | 160,111 | 66,049 | 54,259 | .... |
| April | 66,676 | 161,898 | 70,819 | 58,479 | .... |
| May | 46,099 | 94,336 | 55,285 | 62,075 | .... |
| June | 42,627 | 73,081 | 32,225 | 47,785 | .... |
| July | 19,973 | 50,174 | 41,830 | 40,536 | .... |
| August | 11,763 | 29,678 | 29,994 | 31,306 | .... |
| September | 112,718 | 30,279 | 35,948 | 19,775 | .... |
| October | 99,817 | 31,475 | 48,175 | 20,330 | .... |
| November | 78,312 | 34,050 | 61,350 | 15,050 | .... |
| December | 71,[illegible] | 52,670 | 48,176 | 38,700 | .... |

Wheat was more active, at about yesterday's prices. The market opened weak, with timid buyers, the fear being that deliveries had been so liberal that a great deal of February wheat would be offered. But this was not the case, and after New York was reported from there was a good demand for No. 2 to fill February options, which made the market firm. There was not so much demand for March, and the market was relatively weak, the fact being that the buyers for this month were trying to sell for next, the object being to make a profit on carrying. This made the difference demand ⅞c; it was 2c yesterday, and barely averaged 1½ to-day in favor of March. There was a good deal of speculative talk to-day over the light receipts of wheat at other points, which ought to receive large quantities now that our storage capacity is full. It was reported that stocks in the hands of farmers are unusually light, and this would undoubtedly have strengthened prices had there been any shipping demand. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.23¾, declined to $1.23¼, improved to $1.23¾, and closed at $1.23½; seller last half sold 1c above, and seller March 1½c above cash; No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.25½@1.29; No. 3 spring at $1.13½@1.14; and rejected do at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¾; 40,800 bu do at $1.23½; 27,000 bu do at $1.23¾; 14,400 bu do at $1.23⅝. Total, 97,600 bu.

Corn was firm and more active, at an advance of ¼@⅜c, notwithstanding a reported decline of 3d ⅌ 480 lbs in Liverpool, where corn has been heavy for some time past. But New York was firmer, and our receipts were light, while a great many February options had been left unfilled till to-day. These facts brought out a good demand. The market opened at 41c for cash No. 2, or seller the month, improved to 41⅛c, but fell off to 40⅞c at the close. Seller last half sold at 41⅛@41¼c; seller March at 41¼@41½c; seller April at 42¼@42½c; seller May at 44¼@44⅝c, and seller June at 45c, all closing at the inside. Corn on track was again dull, owing to the difficulties in the way of unloading. Cash sales were reported of 62,800 bu No. 2 at 41⅛c; 7,800 bu do at 41⅛c; 100,000 bu do at 41c; 10,000 bu do at 40⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 40 13-16c; 400 bu rejected at 37½c; 400 bu do at 37c; 800 bu in car at 38c on track; 1,200 bu shelled at 39c on track; 4,000 bu do at 37½c to arrive. Total, 192,200 bu.

Oats averaged ¼c higher, with more activity, owing to reports of further strength in New York. The demand was wholly speculative. The market opened at 32⅛c cash or seller the month, and closed at 32¼c. Seller March sold at 33c; seller April at 33½c, and seller May at 36½c. Rejected was nominal at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu at 32¼c; 1,200 bu do at 32½c, both in preferred houses; 17,400 bu do at 32¼c; 15,000 bu do at 32¼c. Total, 36,000 bu.

Rye was again firm and a shade higher, being in good demand, while receipts were light. The rye now here is held by very few parties. Seller the month was in request, 69c being bid. Rejected was nominal at 61c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 69½c; 800 bu do at 69c; 800 bu do at 68½c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was quiet, but firm and a shade higher, being in good request for the short interest. Seller the month sold at 60½c, and seller March at 61c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 60½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 2,000 bu do at 45c delivered on cars; 400 bu by sample at 45c; 2,000 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 62c. Total, 6,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was steady. Seller the month was moderately active, closing at $1.23½. Seller March was nominal at $1.25½@1.25¾. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 41c cash, and 41¼c seller last half.

### The Chicago Daily Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

BUTTER—The butter market was reasonably active to-day, so far as choice qualities were concerned, and holders were realizing full prices. The supply of such is no more than sufficient to meet the current demand, and the market is kept bare at 22@25c. Common to fair grades continue very dull, and sales are slow even at the low prices now prevalent. We quote: Choice dairy, 23@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—There is a firm tone to the market for all goods coming under this head, though aside from cotton seamless bags the feeling is not particularly buoyant. Trade continues slowly to improve, and a fair business is now doing. We quote: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Minnesota, 31c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain inactive, the continuance of cold weather materially interfering with all building operations. Prices in the meantime remain firm, as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl.

BEANS—This market was without change. Only a moderate demand existed and the quoted prices were no more than sustained. The supply has fallen off some recently but it is still fully equal to all demands. We quote: $1.40@1.65 for common; $1.70@1.85 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ⅌ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet, with no change in prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30, lard tierces, $1.75@1.80 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—There was a little more inquiry for this staple to-day, but the movement was far from being active, and for common grades—of which the stocks are at the present time largely composed—the market remains weak. Really fine factory is scarce and commands full prices. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—Prices were quoted steady and unchanged. There was a fair business doing at the annexed range: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Strictly choice was salable at $8.25@8.50 per brl, but sales were mostly at $7.00@7.75. The supply is moderate.

EGGS—Continue to arrive liberally, and, although the demand is fairly active, prices are steadily working downward. There were sellers to-day at 23@25c. Sales were chiefly at 24c.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this department of trade only a light movement was witnessed, the demand being mainly of a local character. Values underwent no perceptible change, though the tendency in foreign descriptions seems rather downward. Domestic fruits are steadier. We quote: Dates, 9¼@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.50@3.75; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Business was generally reported dull to-day, neither the local nor the interior demands being very considerable. There was, however, no softening in prices, the moderate character of the stocks and the recent advance East imparting a firm tone to the market. We repeat our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Trading was again slack, and prices were generally weak. There was no quotable change, the following being the nominal rates: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—The easy feeling recently developed in sugars was even more marked to-day, and all refined grades were quoted "off" ⅛c. Aside from this there was no important change in values, though there was some excitement in coffees, and a sharp advance now seems imminent. Syrups, spices, soaps, and other articles in the list remain comparatively steady. Trade is fair for the season, and exhibits a steady improvement. We revise our list as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24¼@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22¼@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Maracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12½@13½c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12¼@12½c; XC do, 12@12¼c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10¾@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 60@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@50c; pepper, [illegible]; nutmegs, $1.15@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@7c; standard 6½@8c; German mottled, 7@7½c; erasive, 6½@8c; brown Windsor, [illegible]; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c, common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Was without quotable change in price. A light demand was reported at the following quotations: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Trading was on a liberal scale, and the feeling was firm, there being ready buyers at full former rates. We continue to quote: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Met with a fair inquiry at the subjoined quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar iron | 4 2-10@ 4 6-10c |
| Horse-shoe iron | 5 5-10@ 6 c |
| Heavy band | 4 5-10@ 5 4-10c |
| Light band | 5 3-10@ 6 4-10c |
| Hoop | 5 5-10@ 6 4-10c |
| Oval | 5 5-10@ 8 7-10c |
| Round and square | 4 5-10@ 5 3-10c |
| Half oval and half round | 4 3-10@ 8 1-10c |
| Russia iron, perfect | 6 1-10@ 8 3-10c |
| Russia No. 1, stained | 20 c |
| Sheet iron | 16 c |
| Norway nailrods | 5 4-10@ 6 3-10c |
| German plow steel | 7 @ 8 c |
| Bessemer plow steel | 9 @10 c |
| Spring and tire steel | 10 3-4 @12 1-2 c |
| | 9 @11 c |

LEATHER—Was again quiet to-day, and no change was visible in prices. We repeat our list, as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 42@45c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 70@85c; American calf, 33 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.30; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market is well supplied, receipts continuing liberal from other cities, and prices are steady, with a fair local demand. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $48.00@50.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@48.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 37.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 42.00@44.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 25.00@28.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00@22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed first | 35.00@37.00 |
| Common flooring dressed second | 22.00@30.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards | 35.00@40.00 |
| A stock boards | 34.00@35.00 |
| B stock boards | 28.00@30.00 |
| Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 20.00@22.00 |
| Fencing | 20.00@22.00 |
| Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet | 20.00@25.00 |
| Pickets, square | 16.00@18.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 18.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 16.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts round | 20.00@22.00 |
| Lath | 4.00@ 4.25 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 1.25@ 2.75 |
| Sawed shingles, A or star | 4.00 |

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $2.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Finds ready sale at 15c for tub, and at 18@19c for cakes. The supply is light.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market presents no new features worthy of mention. The demand, though by no means brisk, is better than is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and the buoyant feeling that has prevailed for several weeks past is still a feature of the market. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do terne, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—No 1 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—An early advance is looked for, but at present all orders are being filled at $4.75 rates. The demand continues fairly active: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; fine 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Prices were without change. There was a moderate movement, and with the exception of linseed and turpentine, which are firm and advancing, the market ruled comparatively steady. We quote: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 87c; do boiled, 92c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 80c.

POTATOES—Were firmer. The receipts during the past few days have been light, and under a better demand prices are working upward. Sales were effected at 80@85c for common; at 90@95c for medium, and $1.00@1.05 for choice from store.

POULTRY—Prices ranged about as yesterday. There was a fair demand and an ample supply at the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 12@14c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.75@4.25.

SALT—In good demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20; and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged at $3.00@3.20 for timothy, and $4.15@6.25 for clover. Hungarian nominal at $1.00.

TEAS—Were quiet at former rates. We continue to quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common Imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; line to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in steady fair request, both on local and interior account, and prices rule firm and uniform. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@93c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 26@28c; common, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—We quote prices steady, as follows: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Is in light supply, and the little offering is promptly taken at full prices. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washed, fine, in good condition | 58@62c |
| Washed, medium, in good condition | 58@62c |
| Washed, coarse | 55@60c |
| Unwashed, fine | 38@40c |
| Unwashed, medium | 40@45c |
| Unwashed, coarse | 38@40c |
| Tub-washed, prime condition | 70@75c |
| Tub-washed, poor to good condition | 60@72c |

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@10c less.

### The Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The following were the receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,433 | 5,630 | 809 |
| Tuesday | 1,146 | 10,830 | 842 |
| Wednesday | 2,405 | 19,951 | 2,418 |
| Thursday | 1,192 | 18,315 | 1,699 |
| Total | 7,176 | 54,756 | 5,768 |
| Same time last week | 9,094 | 44,169 | 7,131 |
| Week before last | 5,551 | 47,955 | 6,942 |

The following were the shipments:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 736 | 896 | .... |
| Tuesday | 821 | 2,565 | 714 |
| Wednesday | 763 | 2,494 | .... |
| Thursday | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 2,320 | 5,957 | 714 |

Below will be found Assistant Secretary Williams' monthly report of the receipts and shipments of live stock for the month of January, 1872. It will be seen that as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period last year, there is an increase of 14,282 cattle; 61,238 hogs, and 6,978 sheep.

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad | 7,374 | 59,685 | 9,518 |
| Illinois Central Railroad | 2,849 | 68,182 | 8,812 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad | 12,280 | 131,171 | 12,335 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 2,872 | 65,079 | 2,380 |
| Chicago & St. Louis | 6,595 | 29,098 | 2,113 |
| Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne | 145 | 2,091 | 145 |
| Michigan Central | 34 | 3,000 | 318 |
| Michigan Southern | 104 | 1,299 | 2,160 |
| Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis | 241 | 2,877 | 59 |
| Chicago, D. & V. | 798 | 3,259 | 1,267 |
| Driven in | 33 | 23 | .... |
| Total | 44,980 | 351,935 | 42,099 |
| Received Jan. 1871 | 30,763 | 290,697 | 35,111 |
| Received Jan. 1870 | 22,221 | 153,188 | 31,331 |
| Received Jan. 1869 | 20,970 | 122,075 | .... |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne R. R. | 11,856 | 8,451 | 20,481 |
| Michigan Central R. R. | 8,[illegible] | 20,086 | 2,504 |
| Michigan Southern R. R. | 14,511 | 29,340 | .... |
| Pitts. Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. | 396 | .... | .... |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific R. R. | 409 | .... | 100 |
| Illinois Central R. R. | 532 | .... | .... |
| Chicago, Burlington & Q. R. R. | 267 | 154 | .... |
| Chicago & Northwestern R. R. | 142 | .... | .... |
| Chicago & St. Louis R. R. | 1,082 | .... | .... |
| Total | 38,047 | 78,337 | 23,235 |

CATTLE—There was a little more life in the cattle trade to-day without improvement in prices. The rather more encouraging tenor of Eastern advices together with the market falling off in the receipts had a stimulating effect, and at the reduction suffered earlier in the week shippers took hold with more freedom, and the better part of the accumulations of yesterday and Tuesday were worked off. There were a few really choice droves on sale but the average quality was poor, the major portion of the offerings coming under the heads of common and medium. The range of prices paid by Eastern buyers was $4.25@4.50 for common to medium fleshy steers of from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs average, and $4.75@5.75 for good to choice, smooth well-fatted steers averaging from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs. Butchers and feeders were also liberal purchasers, the former paying $3.00@4.50 for common mixed lots to extra cows and fair-ish steers, and the latter $3.25@4.25 for common to prime lots. The market closed steady at the quotations given below:

CLOSING PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward | $6.25@6.50 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs | 5.50@6.00 |
| Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs | 5.00@5.50 |
| Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050@1,200 lbs | 4.50@5.00 |
| Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs | 3.25@4.50 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@1,050 lbs | 3.00@4.25 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers | 2.50@2.75 |

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | steers | [illegible] | 4.25 |
| 17 | fair fleshy steers | 1,133 | 4.75 |
| 18 | fair fleshy steers | 1,185 | 5.20 |
| 15 | butchers' stock | 1,142 | 4.62½ |
| 34 | medium steers | 1,077 | 4.50 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,061 | 4.87½ |
| 18 | medium steers | 1,013 | 4.40 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,313 | 4.50 |
| 13 | medium steers | 1,030 | 4.40 |
| 13 | good fat steers | 1,249 | 5.00 |
| 21 | good fat steers | 1,171 | 4.87½ |
| 17 | fair smooth steers | 1,107 | 4.50 |
| 17 | light fleshy steers | 1,191 | 4.50 |
| 33 | good smooth steers | 1,350 | 5.00 |
| 12 | good smooth steers | 1,152 | 4.35 |
| [illegible] | good smooth steers | 1,361 | 5.25 |
| [illegible] | good smooth steers | 1,324 | 5.25 |
| 12 | good smooth steers | [illegible] | 4.75 |
| 22 | butchers' steers | 1,100 | 4.12½ |
| 15 | good steers | 1,216 | 4.75 |
| 20 | good steers | 1,281 | 5.00 |
| 27 | good steers | 1,318 | 5.00 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,174 | 4.75 |
| 34 | good steers | 985 | 4.50 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,326 | 4.87½ |

HOGS—The market underwent no material change to-day. Receipts were again large, but, at the decline established yesterday, buyers seemed willing to operate, and sales were quick, at $4.20@4.35 for common, $4.30@4.45 for medium, coarse, and mixed lots, and at $4.50@4.65 for good to choice. Some selected lots found buyers at $4.70@4.75, but these sales were outside of the general market and should not be taken into account. Only a few remain unsold, and the market closed steady at the above quotations. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | $4.25 | [illegible] | [illegible] | $4.35 | [illegible] | 170 | $4.30 |

SHEEP—The market was fairly active again to-day, and previous rates were well sustained. The offerings embraced but few choice droves, and sales were chiefly at prices ranging from $6.25 downward to $5.00.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 1—5:00 p. m.—Consols, 92¼; bonds, '62, 92¼; '65, 92¼; '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 91. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £157,000.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Rentes, 56f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—5 p. m.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11⅛@11¼d; Orleans, 11⅜@11½d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 10,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Corn, 30s. Pork, 55s 6d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, 32s 6d; short ribs, 34s.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Market quiet but firm. Leading jobbers wish to contract for woollens at the old prices, but agents decline to enter into any future contracts, in view of the high rates of raw material. There is a general hardening of values. The following goods have been advanced by agents to-day: Amoskeag A C A and Pearl River ticks are up 1c per yard; Amoskeag stripes and brown and blue denims ½c higher; Lewiston A ticks 1c up; Amoskeag corset jeans are up ½c; Amoskeag 42 and 46-inch bleached muslins are ½c higher; Naumkeag sateens are up to 17c; Pequot do, 15½c; Pequot A, brown sheetings are up to 15c; do B, 16½c; do W, 22½c; Lawrence A, 12½c; do 36 do XX 15c; do LL 13c; Booth O, 11½c; Bedford R, 10c; Suffolk A, 12c; do AA 18 do L, 11½c; do corset jeans 14c; Booth C, bleached muslins, 14c; do O, 12c; do E, 13c; do R, 10½c; do brown drills, 15c; York denims, 26c.

### New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Beeves come forward sparingly, the railroads not being able to get them through. There were 4,000 head yesterday and 550 head to-day, with rising 50 cars additional expected. Trade slow; stock generally poor, and ½c lower than on Monday. The few good droves kept up, as 4 cars Kentucky, strong, 81 cwt, sold at 12@13c; 2 cars Indiana, 6@8½ cwt, 10½c; 5 cars poor Illinois, 6 cwt, 9½@10c.

Sheep steady, with 1,300 head yesterday and 1,800 to-day; 1 car 88 lbs Ohio sold at 8c; 1 car 118 lbs Canada, 8½c; 2 cars coarse 85 lbs Kentucky, 7½c.

Hogs—Scarce; only 3,000 live arriving this morning, with more due. They are worth 5½@5⅞c. City slaughtered advanced to 6¼@7¼c; those of 180 lbs selling at 7c. Western dressed are worth 6⅛@6¼c.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 32 cars, making supply 311 cars against 250 cars same time last week. The late arrivals of cattle are chiefly through consignments. Offerings light; market quiet with light demand; prices steady for good common and medium but a shade lower. Sales were 250 Illinois steers, 1,160 to 1,418 lbs, $5.37½@6.50; 104 Ohios, 950 to 1,300 lbs, $4.62½@6.00; 100 Indianas, 1,275 to 1,345 lbs, $5.75@6.30; 17 Michigan steers, 1,212 lbs, $5.12½.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400 head; market steady and fairly active; prices unchanged; sales of 560 Michigan sheep, ranging from 66 to 80 lbs, at $5.25@6.25; 450 Ohios, ranging from 76 to 103 lbs, at $6.25@7.62½; 18 Indianas, 91 lbs, at $6.25; 220 Canadas, ranging from 103 to 120 lbs, at $7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,400 head; market dull; demand limited and tending downward. Sales at $5.00@5.50 for medium to good.

### The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, and held firmly. XX spring $5.50@5.75; Wheat, full prices asked, but no demand. No. 1, $1.24½; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 32½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 41c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 69c. Barley quiet, and held firm; No. 2, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firmly at $12.37½@12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—COTTON—In fair request; middling upland, at 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but unchanged; receipts, 4,000 brls. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat more active; receipts, 1,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.50@1.54; No. 1 do $1.55@1.58; winter red Western, $1.60@1.66; amber, $1.65@1.72; white, $1.73@1.76; Northwestern spring, $1.56. Rye dull; Western, 92@92½c. Barley steady; Western, 85@87c. Malt—State, $1.00. Corn less active; receipts, 30,000 bu; new Western mixed, 74@74½c; very choice old, 80c; mixed Western, seller February, 75c. Oats firmer; receipts, 4,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54@56½c.

EGGS—Very firm at 33@35c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@22c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9⅞@9⅞c; Cuba, 9⅞@9⅞c; Havana, 9c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 74@75c. Rice in fair request at 7⅞@8⅞c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 74c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef unchanged. D. hogs heavy at 6⅞c. Cut meats unchanged; middles quiet; long clear, 7½c; short rib, 7½c; short clear, 7⅞@7½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9⅞c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 12@25c.

CHEESE—13@15½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; super Western, $5.25@5.62½. Wheat steady; $1.55@1.57; amber, $1.60; white, $1.65@1.75. Rye 95c. Corn steady; yellow, 66½@67c; mixed Western, 66@70c. Oats firmer; white, 56@57c; mixed, 53@54c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Very quiet and unchanged. Wheat brisk and higher; No. 2 spring, $1.30; held at $1.32; No. 3 fall, $1.60; No. 2 do, $1.68. Corn in good demand; mixed, track, 41@40½c; No. 2, elevator, 40½c. Oats firm; No. 3, elevator, 37½c. Barley firm at 85c for choice fall. Rye, no sales.

TOBACCO—Steady.

HEMP—Dull.

BAGGING—Firm at 16@17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork less firm at $13.25 on orders. Dry salt meats irregular; loose clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6⅞@6⅞c. Bacon, very little doing; packed lots held, shoulders, 6⅞@6⅞c; clear rib, 7⅞@7⅞c. Lard quiet at 9⅞c for prime steam.

HOGS—Firm at $4.10@4.45.

CATTLE—Active, ranging from $2.50@5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu; hogs, 1,490; cattle, 273.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Flour easier; superfine, $6.75; XX, $7.37½; XXX, $7.75@8.00. Corn advanced; mixed, 80c; white and yellow, 85c.

HAY—Easier; prime, $27.00; choice $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and held firmly at $15.00. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 19½. Sight at par. Gold 110½.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 9,000 bales; good ordinary, 20½@21½c; low middling, 21½@21⅞c; middlings, 21½@22⅞c. Receipts, 7,355 bales. Exports—New York, 917 bales; Providence, 150 bales. Stock, 258,279.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1.60. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 69@70c. Oats steady at 54@57c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm, $14.75. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8½c; sugar cured hams, 13@14c. Lard firm at 10c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 94@95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 47½c; low mixed, 47c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 44c.

HOGS—Steady, $5.30.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling, 21½@22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; family, $6.90@7.01. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; 40@47c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 83@90c. Oats steady at 38@45c.

OILS—Linseed oil higher at 83@85c. Lard oil firm at 85@86c.

EGGS—Dull and drooping at 23c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Dull and drooping; $12.25@12.50. Lard dull and held firmly; asking 9@9⅞c; sales of kettle at quotation, seller April. Bulk meats—Dull; holders anxious to sell; sales of 200,000 lbs clear rib at 6⅞c, seller last half; shoulders salable at 5⅞c, country packers the sellers, and city packers buyers. Bacon—Prime; sales of clear rib at 7⅞c; clear, 7⅞c; shoulders, 6⅞c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@5.00. Receipts, 3,500.

WHISKEY—Lower; 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong and 1@2c higher. No. 1 red winter, $1.51@1.52; No. 2 held at $1.47, and $1.45 bid. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 20½c in car lots, and 21@22c in small lots; crude, $4.75@4.80.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; round lots extra family, $6.50. Grain firm and receipts light. Wheat, red and white, $1.50@1.70. Corn—Shelled, 50c. Oats, prime, 50c. Rye, 90c, all sacked.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $13.75, in round lots. Bacon active; shoulders, 6⅞c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c; bulk meats active; shoulders, 5⅞c; clear rib, 6⅞c; clear, 6½c; hams in good demand; sugar-cured, 12½c; plain, 11½@12c, packed. Lard—Fair demand at 9⅞@10½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89@90c.

### Singular Suit Between Office-Holders.

From the Wilmington (Del.) *Republican*, of Jan. 18, we have the following: Rather a novel suit was tried before Esquire Watson on Thursday last, James Connor, M. B. Ocheltree, and R. K. Jones acting as referees. It appears that Allen Smith, in the mail car from Washington to New York, with a salary of $1,200 per year, made a verbal agreement with J. T. Stroud, a night clerk in the Post Office in this city, with a salary of $700 a year, to exchange situations in case the latter would pay him $200 per year, as long as they continued to hold said places. The exchange was made and Stroud paid $20 in accordance with the agreement, at the end of the first month. Shortly afterward the salary of Stroud was reduced to $1,000 per annum, when he held that the contract was abrogated, and refused to make further payments, although the salary in about six weeks was raised again to $1,200. Smith consequently brought suit against him, and the case was argued before the referees, who rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

## THE TWENTY-THREE MURDERERS.

### Dramatic Scenes at the Trial—A Boy-Faced Criminal—Wonderful Nerve of the Accused—Testimony of the Surviving Priests.

*Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the London Standard.*

In dramatic interest the political strifes of the National Assembly sink into insignificance when seen by the side is the great trial at Versailles, in which twenty-three persons are fighting for life with all the weapons of men and women driven to bay. And to-day the scene has been made specially exciting by the examination of Pigerre, who is accused of having command of the firing party who shot the hostages—and by the amazing boldness of the man's denials. First, however, the Court examined the prisoner Hure, a workingman, who seemed to possess small intelligence. Like all the others, he denied that he himself had lifted a hand against the hostages; and, like most of the others, he pushed the Governor of the prison, Francois, more deeply into the mire. Then came the turn of one whom it was horrible to see in such company,—Herault,—a boy of 17. His fair hair, his round features, and pale face would have befitted a schoolboy better than the member of a terrible band of assassins. Dressed as an Eton or a Harrow boy, Herault might seem a pleasant, proper lad. I could not trace a token of criminality in his smooth young face. Yet over him there hangs a fatal accusation. He is said to have boasted on the night of the massacre that he had been one of the firing party. The statement might seem so monstrous as to be incredible; but how could such a lad be permitted to bear arms in so dreadful a task? But a witness who saw the troops testifies that, for the most part, it was composed of young lads. Was the smooth-faced, fair-haired boy who stood up in the court one of the party that shot the Archbishop, the Abbe Deguerry, and President Bonjean? He denied it vehemently, with pale face and trembling voice. He gave the lie to the witness who is to accuse him of having said that he had done the deed of infamy. On the other hand, Herault did not deny that he had been a soldier of the Commune, and he confessed that he served as a National Guard during the last fourteen days of its reign.

After Herault came another young man, Fortin, a paper-cutter. He is 24 years old, a bright, handsome, proud-looking young fellow. Against him the accusation is equally grave, for he is charged with having told his brother-in-law that he had helped to shoot the hostages, and that from him the chief of the firing party had taken the sabre which was used to give the signal for execution. All these charges he energetically denied. He had not been to La Roquette; he had not served in the Communistic police; he had not been a soldier of the Commune. During its reign he had worked at his trade as a paper-cutter. That statement spread a smile of incredulity over the face of the Judge Advocate, who asked whether it was possible that so vigorous a young man had been allowed to work peaceably by the Communists at a time when they forcibly enlisted all who could bear arms? "Where were you from the 20th to the 24th?" "At home." The effect of that reply could not have been very assuring to the young man. It is to be hoped, that he can produce strong evidence in his favor, else his chances are [illegible] ... est and most consistent stories were told ... two of the most forbidding men in the dock, Pechin, who was the cook of La Roquette, has a dark, lowering face, with sunken eyes, and his ugliness was deepened by the grime on his face. At the outset he swore solemnly that he was innocent. His story was that he was in the prison on the night of the massacre, and saw the firing party go past, but did not know what they meant to do. He recognized Pigerre among the assassins. He added, that in the evening Francois gave him two francs to buy petroleum, and that the money was taken from the pocket of the woman Grandel, or, as he politely called her, Madame Francois. Up started Grandel, and admitted that she had given two francs, but energetically denied that she knew the money was to be used for the buying of petroleum. The inflammable liquid, it appears, was to be employed for the burning of the articles belonging to the victims. A similar story was told by Vattier, a plumber, who was engaged in the prison on the night of the murder. He, too, had seen the assassins go by, had recognized Pigerre, and had heard the shots.

Then came Pigerre himself. That man has been seated somewhat apart from all the other prisoners, and placed between two guards, as if the Court wished to mark strongly the order and the intensity of his criminality. He is, as I have already said, the very type of a revolutionist. Pale, with hollow cheeks, sharp nose, sunken eyes, narrow, retreating forehead, thin, lank, black hair, which is thrown behind his ears, and falls down upon his neck, he might serve on the stage as a revolutionary villain. His guilt has been deemed so heinous that a thrill passed through the audience when he rose this afternoon to offer his defence. I confess that I had half expected him to see that his case was too desperate to admit of any attempt at defence or palliation, and that his only course was to confess his guilt and make the best of his terrible position by turning round and accusing his accusers. But Pigerre strenuously denied that he had had any hand in the shooting of the hostages; that he commanded the firing party; or had been at the prison of La Roquette at all on the fatal 24th of May. He calmly gave an account of the manner in which he had spent that day. He had commanded a body of Communist troops, had fought at the barricades, had even been as near to La Roquette as the Place Voltaire, but had never entered the prison. Not, he added, until the 24th of October had he heard the accusation that it was he who had shot the hostages; and then he was warned that Ramain, Picon, Latout, and Vattier had entered into a conspiracy against him. Would the President call up those men and make them repeat their evidence? The Judge did so, and, one by one, they repeated that they had seen Pigerre in the midst of the assassins. Again did Ramain state that Pigerre had struck him over the shoulders with a sabre, in order to make him bring out the prisoners. Undaunted by these face to face recognitions, Pigerre calmly declared that all the men were lying. As he told his story, the face of Vattier, who sat immediately below him, was crossed with a smile, as if to imply, "What a string of falsehoods!" And the incredulity of the Court and the audience seemed to be as manifest as that of Pigerre's fellow-prisoners. "*Nous verrons,*" said the President, grimly. "Yes, we shall see when the Court shall call the witnesses."

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The interest of the great trial at Versailles deepens as each new day adds to the living evidence. To-day the Court examined some of the civilians and the priests who were fellow-prisoners with the Archbishop and the Abbe Deguerry. They had all touched the brink of the grave. M. Chevillot gave evidence of peculiar importance. He had been a Mayor of some arrondissement in Paris, had been seized as a hostage, and confined in La Roquette. He had particularly marked the face of the man who led the party, and it was so peculiar that it had impressed itself on his memory. The President told him to look at the prisoners. In order to get a closer survey, he went down from the witness-railing and slowly glanced along the three rows of captives, until, amid the breathless suspense of the audience, he lifted his finger and pointed to Pigerre. "Voila!" exclaimed Pigerre, starting to his feet, and looking him straight in the face, his frame drawn up into soldier-like erectness of attitude, his ghastly pale face rigid with nervous tension. Instead of avoiding the scrutiny, Pigerre invited it by stepping from his own seat into the row before him, and looking at M. Chevillot face to face. The men were little more than a yard from each other; they looked full into each other's eyes, and at last the witness broke the suspense of the audience by saying that he believed Pigerre to be the man. Amid the hum of excitement that followed, the prisoner slipped back to his place, and continued to stand, as if to defy scrutiny. Again did the same scene take place when another witness said that he had marked the chief of the firing party. Again did Pigerre step down and look the witness in the face. Not a man in the Court perhaps believed him innocent; but if he be guilty that fact only raises the wonder at his extraordinary nerve. Every hour of the trial brought out more clearly the fact that he is no common man. Although only a cabinet-maker, he speaks with great precision and force of rhetoric, and his stern, pitiless, terribly impassive look only betrays a man born to command. The pale, rigid, sharp-cut features exercise an absolutely horrible fascination on the onlooker. He is the man to whom everybody turns. "His eyes," whispered a woman, in some terror, "seem like pistol-shots as they look out of their cavernous depths." Such a man ought never to let himself be caught, for his face must raise up a terrible prejudice against him, and an illogical court-martial might fancy that it ought to form part of the evidence. The man of course may be the most maligned of human beings; for Ramain, Picon, Latour, and Vattier may all be mistaken, or may have entered into a mysterious conspiracy against an innocent man; while M. Chevillot and the other witnesses who were called to-day may also have committed a strange error. Nevertheless, the trial, so far as it has gone, does not seem to offer Pigerre a chance of escaping from another firing party, which will meet, not at La Roquette, but at Satory.

—The various railroad companies, whose tracks run into the Union depot, at Cleveland, have now on foot a very commendable enterprise, that of fitting up a large, commodious room at the depot to be used as a reading-room and chapel for the use of the employés of the roads. The room is about forty feet square in size. After the room has been put in readiness, a good library of books, periodicals and papers will be provided, and the room is to be used on Sundays as a chapel, in which services, will be held, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, those meetings being now held in the gentlemen's parlor.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 61 South Canal-st.

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ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
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ADAMS, NOBLE, 527 Wabash-av.
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**Bags and Wrapping Paper.**
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J. M. ADSIT, 239 Wabash-av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth-st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 683 Wabash-av.
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CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 19 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 277 Wabash av.; also, Branch corner Canal and Washington-sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 60 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington-st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal-st.
Mutual Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 129 Archer-av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—37 W. Mad.

**Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.**
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake-st.

**Bedding.**
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison-st.

**Belting and Rubber Goods.**
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
[illegible], corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

**Belting Manufacturers.**
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

**Billiard Table Manufacturers.**
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 735 and 737 State-st.

**Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.**
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st. and 541 Wabash-av.
JOHN ATWATER, 115 Fifth-av.
BLISS & SNOW, 58 South Canal-st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 186 West Randolph-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 18 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal.
EMERSON & STOTT, 209 West Madison-st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 68 South Canal-st.
J. M. W. JONES, 63 S. Canal-st and 509 Wabash-av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 4 and 7 East Randolph-st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 1st door e. of bridge.
STYLES & FOWLER, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 108 South Canal-st., and 534 Wabash-av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 599 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, EBBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

**Booksellers and Stationers.**
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 409 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 134 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 733 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.

**Boots and Shoes (Retail).**
BULLOCK BROS., cor. Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 611 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
P. KELLER, 543 Wabash-av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison-st.
NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison-st.

**Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).**
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan-av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State-st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 752 Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, TOE & CO., 200 Michigan-av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 515 Wabash-av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.

**Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.**
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren.

**Brick Machines.**
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 115 South Clinton-st.

**Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.**
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 551 Wabash-av.

**Broom Corn and Broom Materials.**
W. E. HUBBARD, 22 West Washington-st.
Z. E. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton-st.

**Building Felt.**
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

**Brass Founders.**
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.

**Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.**
ANDERSSOHN & WISSELL, 179 No. Dearborn-st.

**Canned Goods.**
CHARLES W. GRAY, 109 West Washington-st.

**Carpets.**
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 178 and 180 East Madison-st.

**Carpets, Bedding, &c.**
E. P. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st.

**Carriages.**
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

**Cabinet Hardware.**
J. L. WAYNE & CO., 14 North Canal-st.

**Carriage Hardware.**
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.

**Cement.**
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 106 E. Monroe-st.

**Cemeteries.**
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington-st.

**Chemical Works.**
HUYCK & KNOX, 22 W. Lake-st.

**Cigars (Wholesale).**
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.

**Cloaks and Cloakings.**
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

**Clocks.**
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 537 Wabash-av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 633 West Lake-st.

**Clothing (Retail).**
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 795 Wabash-av.
J. H. HUSTED, 577 State-st.
HATCH & CO., 192 West Madison-st.
MARLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 263 W. Mad.

**Clothing (Wholesale).**
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich av. cor. Adams-st.
H. A. KOHN & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State.

**Clothiers (Wholesale).**
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 179 Michigan-av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.

**Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.**
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 602 Wabash-av.

**Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.**
CROCKER & COOK, 229 South LaSalle-st.
PHŒNIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.

**Commissioner of Deeds.**
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 5 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.

**Commission Merchants.**
BENNETT & [illegible], 12 Board of Trade Building.
D. DICKINSON, 227 Michigan-av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 58 and 60 West Madison-st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 97 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 3 & 5 Central Union Blk.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 West Washington-st.
C. J. MAIR & CO., 231 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 E. Randolph-st.
POPE & DAVIS, 42 W. Washington-st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal-st.
REDMOND & CO., n. side Mich. av., N. of Congress-st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 245 S. Canal-st. Room 1.
REDFIELD, GOULD & McCREA, 43 and 47 Market-st.
H. P. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 164 Mich. av. and 49 S. Wat.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 14 Board of Trade B'ld'g.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

**Cordage, Twines, and Duck.**
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.

**Confectionery.**
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-sts.

**Confectionery (Wholesale).**
M. E. PAGE & CO., 56 S. Green-st.
DAWSON & SHIELDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 52 S. Green.

**Cotton and Woolen Manuf'rs Supplies.**
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal-st.

**Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.**
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 517 State-st., Room 5.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 536 State-st.
F. & E. JAEGER, cor. Canal & Taylor, office 61 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 554 South Canal-st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E. Madison-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.

**Cutlery and Firearms.**
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1062 Indiana-av.

**Cutlery (Wholesale).**
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 215 West Lake-st.

**Coal Dealers.**
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury-st.

**Dentists.**
J. B. BELL, 457 Wabash-av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 600 Michigan-av.
J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash-av., bet. 13th and 14th-sts.
M. H. CLEVELAND, 207 West Monroe-st.
M. S. DEAN, 559 Michigan-av., bet. 15th and 16th-sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 564 Wabash-av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 28th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 245 W. Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 268 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 553 Wabash av., cor. 15th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash-av.
F. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen-st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.

**Dental Depot.**
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.

**Druggists (Retail).**
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State-st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 564 Wabash-av.

**Druggists (Wholesale).**
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 519 State-st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington-st. near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.

**Druggists' Glassware.**
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 177 Michigan-av.

**Druggists' Sundries and Notions.**
BLISS & TORREY, 75 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 206 Michigan-av.

**Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).**
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., W. Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 804 Wabash-av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 843 Wab. av.

**Dry Goods (Commission).**
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 378 State-st.

**Dyers and Scourers.**
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State-st., and 98 W. Madison-st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 364 W. Madison and 837 & 389 State.

**Engravers and Die Sinkers.**
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury-st.
A. J. MARKS, 767 Wabash-av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington-st.

**Engravers (Wood).**
BOND & CHANDLER, 118 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.

**Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)**
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

**Farm Wagons.**
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton-st.

**Fire Brick.**
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

**Fish (Wholesale).**
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines-st.

**Foundry.**
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton.

**Fruits and Fancy Groceries.**
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth-st.

**Furniture.**
A. H. ANDREWS, 113 and 115 Washington-st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan-av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, WEBB & CO., 302 Michigan-av.
W. W. STRONG, 333 to 339 W. Randolph-st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark-st.

**Furniture Manufacture.**
ROWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

**Gas Companies.**
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 247 & 249 So. Clark-st.

**Gas Fixtures and Fitting.**
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 295 West Randolph-st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 120 29th-st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.
N. H. PETERSON, 17 Twenty-second st.
W. WINDRAVE, JR. & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 330 to 336 Wabash-av.

**Grocers (Wholesale).**
Durand Bros. & Powers, | New DURAND & POWERS & Co.
Durand, Powers & Mead, | ERS, cor Green & W. Wash'n.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 238 Michigan-av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin-sts.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 18 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan-av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 226 Michigan-av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake-st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 261 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan-av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 22 River-st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River-st.
KUSSEL BROS., 283 and 284 South Canal-st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
REID & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 40 River-st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 83 North Desplaines-st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 25 South Canal-st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 137 Throop-st.

**Grocers (Family).**
JAMES E. HODGES, 278 State-st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.

**Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).**
P. GILLESPIE, 133 State, cor. Twenty-second-st.
MANDARIN TEA WAREHOUSE, 88 W. Randolph-st.

**Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).**
RAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 99 and 91 W. Washington-st.
HART BROS., 84 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan-av.

**Gold Pens and Pencils.**
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 129 West Washington-st.

**Grain and Provisions.**
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

**Gun Powder.**
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 165 Michigan-av.

**Guns and Sporting Goods.**
E. E. EATON, 794 State-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 128 West Randolph-st.

**Hardware (Retail).**
H. W. COOLIDGE, 209 West Madison-st.

**Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)**
WM. BLAIR & CO., 18 and 22 South Canal-st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

**Hardware (Wholesale).**
BRISTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 187 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 78 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 26 W. Lake-st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 235 and 237 State-st.

**Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).**
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash-av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
MACKENZIE, 75 W. Madison, and 533 State-st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison-st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison-st.

**Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).**
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash-av.

**Hair Goods.**
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 261 W. Madison-st.

**Hair Goods and Jewelry.**
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 218 W. Madison.

**Harness, Saddlery, &c.**
BOYNTON & NOYES, 229 State-st.

**Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.**
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 45 South Canal-st.
J. JONAS & CO., 249 Michigan-av.

**Highwines.**
KILIAN BROS., 40 South Market-st.

**Hoisting Machines.**
N. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois-st.

**Homeopathic Pharmacy.**
HALSEY BROS., 704 State-st.

**Hops and Malt.**
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan-ave.

**Insurance (Fire).**
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 393 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.

**Insurance (Life).**
CHICAGO LIFE, 29 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash-av.
CHARTER OAK, 102 West Washington-st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 57 Wabash-av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash-av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 309 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 131 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 43 Desplaines-st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), corner of LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash-av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 229 West Madison-st.
REPUBLIC, 234 West Monroe-st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 285 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 736 Wabash-av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 345 Wabash.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 16 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Gloser), 1055 Wabash.
WASHINGTON (E. P. Penfield), 386 Wabash-av.

**Iron Manufacturers.**
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
LETZ & CO., Desplaines-st., Wayman to Carroll.

**Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.**
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 73 to 79 Michigan-av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal-st.
J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 45 S. Desplaines-st.

**Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).**
COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison-st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 366 Wabash-av.
GILES, 324 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 153 22d st.
GLASER, FIELDS & CO., 205 Michigan-av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 222 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash-av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 462 State and 37 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 431 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash-av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 269 W. Madison-st.
C. D. PEACOCK, 10 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 209 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash-av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 666 Wabash-av.

**Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).**
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress-st.
CASE & SARGENT, 16 Congress-st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

**Law Booksellers.**
CALLAGHAN & CO., 635 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 1023 Wabash-av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 409 Wabash-av.

**Lawyers and Adjusters.**
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 421 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 137 West Madison-st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 3, 143 West Madison-st.
BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 391 Wabash-av.
AUBREY C. BROWN, 23 Canal-st., Room 15.
COUDY & CHANDLER, Central Union Block.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 464 Wabash-av.
HOMER COOK, 135 West Monroe-st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 86 Wab. av. & 80 Canal.
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, and 149 Wabash-av., after June.
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, JR., 77 S. Clark-st.
DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash-av.
GEO. C. FRY, 24 South Clinton-st., Room 5.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 586 State-st., near 18th-st.
JOS. R. LEAKE, 15 Nixon B'd'g, cor. Monroe & LaSalle.
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 434 Wabash-av.
MASON & GALLIGHER, 42 cor. Monroe-st. and Madison.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 389 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second-st.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N. E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe.
M. W. ROBINSON, 339 Wabash-av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 451 Wabash-av.
SUTHERLAND & SCHUYLER, 456 State-st.
TAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 359 Wabash-av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 434 Wabash-av.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 294 West Madison-st.
HENRY WALLER, 130 West Washington-st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 421 Wabash-av.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash-av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 473 Wabash-av.
WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab & Mich av.

**Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.**
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 58 South Canal-st.

**Leather and Shoe Findings.**
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 201 W. Lake-st.
J. DIEHRENBERGER & CO., 212 Michigan-av.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal-st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State-st.

**Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.**
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph-st.

**Lime and Cement.**
CHI. UNION LIME WKS., F. E. Spooner, 77 Market.

**Lithographing and Printing.**
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 75 and 77 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 78 Jefferson.

**Livery and Sale Stables.**
M. C. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State-sts.

**Locksmith and Bell Hanger.**
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 137 W. Randolph-st.

**Lumber.**
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 1 & 3 Kinzie-st.

**Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.**
CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth-st.

**Map Publishers.**
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 62 and 64 West Lake-st.

**Malt.**
L. C. HUCK & CO., 13th and Canal-sts.

**Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.**
FRANK DOUGLAS, 53 South Canal-st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

**Millinery Goods.**
HOPSON & Co., 309 Michigan-av.

**Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).**
D. B. FISK & CO., 37 West Washington-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 561 Indiana-av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MATHON, DAILY & CO., 254 Michigan-av.

**Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.**
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 257 State-st.
RICE & THOMPSON, 258 West Madison-st.

**Newspapers.**
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

**Organ Builders.**
HENRY PILCHER, cor. Washington and Western av.

**Oysters and Fish.**
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 82 to 87 S. Canal-st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 44 Eldridge-ct., rear 543 Wab. av.

**Oils and Gasoline.**
KENLEY & JENKINS, 66 Market-st.

**Paints.**
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 103 West Randolph-st.

**Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.**
ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State-st.
CRANE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 58 West Randolph-st.

**Paper Bag Manufacturers.**
WHEELER & BENNAN, opp 217 Michigan av.

**Paper Dealers.**
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 and 246 Wabash-av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson-st.
RAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 8 E. Randolph-st.

**Paper Hangings and Window Shades.**
ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison-st.
J. J. McGRATH, 331 and 333 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State-st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 586 Wabash-av.

**Paper Hangings and Bedding.**
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash-av.

**Paper Collars.**
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 606 Wabash av.

**Pawnbroker.**
A. GOLDSMID, 444 1-2 State-st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 614 Mich av nr 13th.

**Photographic Artist.**
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash-av.

**Physicians and Surgeons.**
G. D. BEEBE, 252 Prairie-av.; A. G. BEEBE, 44 Park av.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 381 State-st.

**Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.**
J. BAUER, 390 to 396 Wabash-av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor Michigan-av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 691 Wabash-av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth-st.
ROOT & CADY, 613 Michigan-av.

**Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.**
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor. Washington.

**Platers in Nickel.**
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton-st.

**Plumbers' Supplies.**
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.

**Printers, Job.**
CRANDALL, 5 S. Jefferson-st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 225 Madison-st.
HAZLITT & REED, 10 North Jefferson-st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 55 and 57 S. Canal-st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 58 West Lake-st.

**Publishers.**
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter.

**Pumps.**
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison-st., 1st alley.
C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 67 & 69 Canal-st.

**Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.**
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 4 North Clinton-st.

**Railway Car Springs and Supplies.**
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., cor. Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison-sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 223 Michigan-av.

**R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.**
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 450 North Clark.

**Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.**
HENRY A. BROWLEY, 7 S. Jefferson-st., nr. Randolph.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 226 Lake-st.

**Rags and Metals.**
J. B. BUTTERFIELD, cor. Wentworth-av. & 29th st.

**Real Estate and Loan.**
A. J. AVERELL, 612 Wabash-av.
AYRES & BOYD, 541 Wabash-av.
HERMAN BALDWIN, 317 Michigan-av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal-st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 31 South Halsted-st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 612 Wabash-av.
W. M. HITT, 405 Wabash-av. & 239 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 58 West Washington-st.
J. MASON PARKER, 97 S. Halsted-st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 128 West Washington-st.
MEAD & COE, 75 West Madison-st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 326 Wabash-av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 378 Wabash-av.
R. O. STONE, 273 Wabash-av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 73 West Lake-st.
GEO. W. WAITE, 20 East Harrison-st.

**Roofing Materials.**
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

**Restaurants.**
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 155 Dearborn.

**Saddlery Hardware.**
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph-st.

**Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).**
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State-st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth-st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 69 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.

**Salt.**
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 106 E. Monroe-st.

**Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.**
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 118 North Desplaines-st.

**Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).**
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 29 and 38 N. Clinton-st.

**Saw Manufacturers.**
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market-st. near Lake.

**Scales, Trucks, &c.**
J. P. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 125 S Mich. av.

**Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.**
CHARLES GLADDING, 88 South Market-st.

**Seeds and Implements.**
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie-st.
HOVEY & CO., 57 and 59 West Madison-st.

**Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.**
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

**Sewing Machines.**
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 194 South Halsted-st.
"BLEES," J. H. LEROW & CO., 146 West Randolph.
ELLIPTIC, 283 West Madison-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 239 W. Madison-st.
MANHATTAN, 386 Wabash-av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 351 Wabash av.
SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 35 South Desplaines-st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 296 S. Halsted-st.
WHEELER & WILSON (BARNUM & WHEELER), 529 West Madison-st., Chicago City, 503 23d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 369 Wabash-av.

**Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.**
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.

**Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.**
WM. H. HARRIS, 79 West Madison-st.
WILSON BROS., 351 Wab. av., and 66 W. Washington.

**Show Cases.**
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG., 221 West Lake-st.

**Shutter Fasteners.**
FRANCE'S PATENT, 79 West Lake-st. Depot, 229 20th-st.

**Silver Plating and Bell Hang'g.**
D. A. FOOT & SON, 95 E. Madison-st.

**Steam Fitting.**
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan-sts.

**Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.**
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 45 South Canal-st.

**Stencils and Stock.**
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison-st.

**Stencil Cutters.**
D. O. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 240 E. Madison-st.

**Stoves (Wholesale).**
J. P. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 262 Lake-st.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 168 West Madison-st.

**Stoves (Retail).**
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 751 State-st.

**Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).**
PIONEER MANF. CO., 34 and 36 South Canal-st.

**Stoves and Furnaces.**
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. F. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.

**Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.**
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.

**Tags.**
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 58 West Lake-st.

**Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.**
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

**Toys and Fancy Goods.**
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av., nr V. Buren.

**Tailors.**
W. L. BARNUM, 479 Wabash-av.
JOHN BEERS, 19 Congress-st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22nd st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 429 Wabash-av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 287 Wabash-av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington-st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington-st.
JOHN B. HALL, 485 Wabash-av.
CHAS. HYDE & CO., 63 S. Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & GIBBS, 17 Harmon court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison-st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 137 Twenty-second.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d-st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison-st.
R. J. WALSHE, 569 Wabash-av.

**Transportation.**
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 512 State-st.

**Trunk Manufacturers.**
HASKELL & BRO., 479 Wabash and 84 S. Halsted.
CHAS. A. TAYLOR, 121 W. Rand. & 249 W. Madison.
CHAS. T. WILT, 385 Wabash-av.

**Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.**
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 148 W. Van Buren.
MARSH & HOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 12th sts.

**Tobacco Manufacturers.**
HIBBEN & CO., 48 LaSalle-st.

**Undertaker.**
C. H. JORDAN, 36 Curtis, near Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

**Vinegar.**
MEYER & LANG, 115 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee-av.
CHAS. C. P. PRUSSING, 231 and 233 Wabash-av.

**Varnish Manufacturers.**
BERRY BROS. (Detroit), Chicago, 243 & 245 S. Clark.

**Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).**
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle-st.
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 58 and 58 Jackson-st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W. Madison.

**Wire Cloths and Nettings.**
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph-st.

**Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).**
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal-st.

**Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.**
NORTHWESTERN MANUFG CO., 18 N. Jefferson.

**Window Glass.**
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash-av.

**Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.**
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison-st.


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J. WARRACK, General Manager.


TIME TABLE.

## Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

**Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.**

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | 5:00 a m | 8:55 p m |
| Fast New York Express | 8:00 a m | 7:30 p m |
| Jackson Accommodation (daily) | 3:45 p m | 10:15 a m |
| Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line | 5:15 p m | 7:30 a m |
| Night Express | 9:00 p m | 6:30 a m |

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | 5:00 a m | 8:55 p m |
| Night Express | 9:00 p m | 6:30 a m |

FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | 5:00 a m | 8:55 p m |
| Night Express | 9:00 p m | 10:45 a m |
| St. Joe Accommodation | 3:45 p m | 10:45 a m |

†Saturdays excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

**Illinois Central.**

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | 8:20 a m | 8:50 p m |
| St. Louis Fast Line | 7:00 p m | 7:20 a m |
| Cairo Mail | 8:20 a m | 8:50 p m |
| Cairo Express | 7:00 p m | 7:20 a m |
| Springfield Express | 8:20 a m | 8:50 p m |
| Keokuk Passenger | 7:00 p m | 7:20 a m |
| Gilman Passenger | 4:15 p m | 9:20 a m |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | 6:30 a m | 7:45 a m |
| do do do | 12:10 p m | 8:00 a m |
| do do do | 3:00 p m | 1:45 p m |
| do do do | 5:15 p m | 6:15 p m |
| do do do | 6:15 p m | 7:45 p m |

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.**

Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Express | *10:00 a m | *4:15 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | *5:00 p m | *9:30 a m |
| Night Express | †10:00 p m | †7:00 a m |
| Leavenworth Express | *10:00 a m | *4:15 p m |

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

**Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.**

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Kansas City (fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | *9:15 a m | *4:30 p m |
| Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division) | *9:15 a m | *4:30 p m |
| Joliet Accommodation | *4:10 p m | *9:40 a m |
| St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line | †9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | 10:00 p m | 7:15 a m |
| Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | 10:00 p m | 7:15 a m |

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ‖Except Monday.

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.**

DEPOT—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | 5:00 a m | 9:00 p m |
| Special New York Express | 9:00 a m | 8:00 p m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:30 a m |
| Night Express | 9:00 p m | 6:30 a m |

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.**

Ticket Offices in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | 7:30 a m | 7:15 p m |
| Pacific Fast Line | 10:00 a m | 4:15 p m |
| Rock Island Express | 10:45 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Forreston Passenger | 3:00 p m | 11:15 a m |
| Galesburg Passenger | 4:00 p m | 9:40 a m |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | 4:30 p m | 9:40 a m |
| Pacific Night Express | 9:00 p m | 7:00 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | 11:00 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | 1:45 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | 6:15 p m | 7:15 a m |
| Riverside and Hinsdale | 6:45 p m | 2:15 p m |

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ¶No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

**Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.**

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s Office, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville & Terre Haute Express | 7:00 a m | 8:00 p m |
| Momence Accommodation | 5:00 p m | 9:45 a m |

**Chicago & Northwestern Railway.**

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Clinton Passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific fast line | 10:15 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Pacific night express | 10:45 p m | 6:30 a m |
| Fort Dodge and Dubuque express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sioux City and Dubuque ex. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee passenger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee passenger (daily) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Green Bay express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Green Bay | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.**

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 5:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Pacific Express | 9:00 a m | [illegible] |
| Fast Line | 5:15 p m | [illegible] |
| Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays and Sundays excepted.


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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1872.

## REFORM IN CITY GOVERNMENTS.

The conviction and punishment of a row of city Aldermen for bribery as one would bowl down ninepins,—three or four at a stroke,—marks a new epoch in the government of cities. For a long time even the most ardent believers in universal suffrage and popular governments have been accustomed to qualify their eulogies upon their results by conceding that, in large cities, they were a complete failure. Corruption, it was thought, would pervade City Governments, however pure might be the workings of democracy in the rural districts. It may still be premature to assume that the present weeding out of Aldermanic bribe-takers will give us a pure City Government. From punishment to reform is still a long step. Yet it is but a step, and, now that punishment has begun, prevention is pretty sure to follow.

Few Aldermen will publicly ask for bribes, with the experience of Glade, Montgomery, and Busse before them. And, if they do not ask for them, they will seldom get them. It is a well-known fact concerning legislative corruption that the corrupt proposal seldom comes from the payer of the bribe. Lobbyists who have expended hundreds of thousands in buying Legislatures testify that the victims always offer themselves and arrange their terms. It is only necessary for the Devil to shake the bag and the Judas declares himself.

When Aldermen cease asking for bribes, therefore, City Councils will become comparatively pure. Purity in our City Government means a largely reduced city expenditure, lower taxes, better police, better Fire and Health Departments, better streets, and a better administration of justice. It is well that Chicago has led the way in this reform. The outer world will learn with surprise that at last honesty is demanded of Aldermen. From the fact that in nearly all cities the Aldermen received no legal compensation for their services, but were supposed, after the aristocratic English idea, to represent the property-holding classes who could afford to serve the public for nothing, it has happened that the public have looked with leniency on crooked Aldermanic shifts for making something out of their positions. As the public were getting the Aldermen's services for nothing, and as in this country there was little or no honor in the service, and as very few of the Aldermen could really afford to devote their time to the service of the city without pay, it has been generally assumed that, in ways more or less irregular, the Aldermen have contrived to make their positions pay. There is a radical defect in this entire plan, and it may be questioned whether any city has the moral right to expect absolute purity on the part of its officers until it pays them fairly for their services.

While, in this respect, a bad system has, perhaps, helped to make corruptionists, criminals, and scapegoats out of these men, still, as reform must commence somewhere, and cannot begin everywhere, it is as well to begin by sending such men to jail, and then to proceed by paying the salaries to better men.

We hope the good work begun in the Common Council will go on in every department of the City Government, and in other cities, and throughout the country. Let us have a grand revival of the old-fashioned virtues of honesty and economy, about which so much is said and in behalf of which so little is done. Let us not only punish dishonesty, but let us go to work and single out our honest, frugal, prudent, and careful men, and actually elect them to public office. They have been sitting in the back seats long enough.

If this can be done, popular government may become a success, even in the great cities.

## THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

A few weeks since, the Secretary of the Treasury directed the Collector of Customs at Chicago to advertise for bids for the sale of one block of ground, within the limits prescribed in the act of Congress, to the United States Government, for the location of the new public buildings. These bids were opened yesterday, and were found to be as follows:

| No. of Block. | No. of square feet. | Price. | Price per square foot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | 127,260 | $1,260,000 | $9.92 |
| 117 | 126,720 | 1,515,000 | 11.96 |
| 97 | 119,520 | 1,100,000 | 9.20 |

Block 121 is bounded by Clark, Dearborn, Adams, and Jackson streets, and was the site of the Bigelow Hotel before the fire. Block 117 is bounded by Clark, LaSalle, Monroe, and Adams. Block 97 is bounded by LaSalle, Wells, Adams, and Jackson, and is the southwestern block in the prescribed limits. No other bids were made.

We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury will proceed, as required by law, to condemn the remainder of the block upon which the old Post Office stood, and, if the price awarded by the jury or commission shall be what he deems the true value of the ground, will take that. If the price fixed is, in his judgment, more than the ground is worth, he will probably buy one of the three squares above mentioned.

It should be remarked that 21,100 square feet of block 97 is embraced in Quincy street, which runs east and west through the centre of it. The proprietors of the block do not pretend to give title to this space, but leave the Government to get it from the city; also, that 12,000 square feet of block 121 is embraced in Quincy street. This brings the real price of block 97 up to $11.16 per square foot, and that of block 121 up to $10.85 per square foot. It thus appears that the Bigelow Block, so-called, is the cheapest of the three.

## ALDERMAN BLUNDERBUSSE.

We narrated yesterday the misadventures of the misanthropic Montgomery. To-day another recent public functionary has joined the gloomy Glade and the misanthropic Montgomery,—the redoubtable Busse. It is related of the misanthropic Montgomery that, when his pathetic appeal to be locked up was complied with, the cloud of despondency which had enveloped him suddenly lifted, and, recovering that sportive humor which was always characteristic of him before he was supported at the public expense, he expressed a desire that two more Aldermen might be sent down to join them so that they could have a euchre party. Until that desirable consummation is reached, the three Aldermen can accommodate themselves with draw-poker, which affords ample opportunities for corruption, perhaps more than euchre, in which two of the players would have to form a Ring against the other two. Cut-throat euchre is also a pleasant little game for a party of three, and would afford ample scope for the peculiar abilities of the assembled Aldermen.

Busse has not filled so large a space in the public eye as the misanthropic Montgomery. Much of his sweetness has been wasted on the desert air of the Twentieth Ward. Ostensibly, he was a flower born to blush unseen. We can remember but one occasion on which he has come prominently before the public, and on this occasion he appeared as the resolute foe of telegraph poles. As the champion of the people, as the Alderman of North Clark street, and as Busse, pure and simple, it will be remembered that he took his stand, metaphorically, with a blunderbuss, before his rooftree, and swore vengeance and blood against any Vandal who should attempt to stretch a telegraph wire in front of the home of Busse. But Alderman Busse met the fate of the obstinate bull who disputed the right of way with the locomotive. The engine passed on as if Taurus were but a pebble, and Busse offered no more resistance to the stretching of the wire than if he had been thin air. Then Busse for a time disappeared from public view. The misanthropic Montgomery sported on the surface of the water like the airy dolphin, but Alderman Blunderbusse swam in deep waters like the whale, until the party by the name of Geggin brought him reluctantly to the surface, securely hooked. He had not been particular enough about the bait. Like the whale, he had rushed along with open mouth, swallowing everything that offered itself.

It would be superfluous for us to point the moral in the case of Busse, for that has already been done in the case of the misanthropic Montgomery; the crime is the same in each case, the punishment the same, and the warning to the transgressor the same. But we cannot drop the case of Busse without urging upon the prosecution not to weary in well-doing. Keep on striking while the iron is hot. Three times and out is not fair. Keep the mill at work until the other ten grists are ground. With every fresh Alderman who goes behind the gratings, the tax-payers draw a long breath of relief. It is due to the Council that its character shall be vindicated; it is due to the City of Chicago, already materially purged by fire, that she shall be morally purged by the law, so that she can start off on her new career with a clean record; and it is due to the gloomy Glade, the misanthropic Montgomery, and the bewailable Busse, that they shall not be separated long from others of their euchre party. The prosecution can rely upon the moral support of the whole community in bringing all of the indicted to speedy trial. If they are innocent, it is wrong to allow them to linger under a suspicion of guilt. If they are guilty, it is right that they should be despatched at once to join the other three. In the meantime, the legal gentlemen who are employed for the defence should possess their souls in patience, and not threaten to wring the nose of the prosecution which has done such good service in scenting out frauds; and the prosecution should keep on in its duties, regardless of the danger to its proboscis. And, to the jocose Storrs, a word. He has expressed his conviction that, if the indictments in these cases had the smallpox, the evidence was so far distant that it could not take it; which induces the suggestion that he has been vaccinating the evidence with very poor virus. Let us have a clear field and the utmost despatch with the other ten, and the euchre party of the misanthropic Montgomery may yet grow into a cotillon.

## AMENDING THE TARIFF.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, by way of bringing the whole subject before the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he is a member, introduced a bill in the House on the 22d of January, "to reduce the duties on imports and to equalize their burdens." The bill is an elaborate one, but hardly such a bill as Mr. Burchard or any other friend of Revenue Reform expects to pass. It is, however, well arranged as a scheme to bring the whole question before Congress and the country, and is one upon which the Committee can act, item by item.

The difficulties of legislation upon the tariff consist mainly in the fact that it is a schedule of taxes arranged not with reference to revenue, nor upon any principle, nor with any pretence to consistency. With the exception of the tax on tea and coffee, silks, wines, spices, and a few other things, the whole tariff is a scheme of special legislation, each item prepared and fashioned by, and enacted for, the special benefit of some one or more persons or corporations. We suppose that there are 100 items of taxation in the law, each of which was put there for the exclusive benefit of not more than one person or corporation. Any proposition to reform or amend this extraordinary system is instantly opposed by the persons interested, and our tariff, instead of being an act of general legislation intended to raise revenue, is in fact a law granting special bounties to the interests therein named. The Government, under the existing tariff, goes into partnership with the owner of a nickel mine in Pennsylvania to tax the people of the United States 40 per cent on all the nickel they use. Of this tax the Government receives probably 2 per cent, and the owner of the mine 38 per cent; and a law made up of items of this kind, many of them far more outrageous than this, is the thing which is called a tariff. No law equally disgraceful was ever found on our statute-book.

The present tariff consists of the act in force in January, 1861, with some twenty or more amendments, patching, extending, and increasing the original act. The hand of special interests may be traced in each of these amendatory acts. In one it is copper, in another hairpins, another wool, another Bessemer steel, another slate-pencils, hooks and eyes, quinine, and so on, until the whole law, as it stands, is nothing but a scheme of special taxes levied upon the people, for the profit of individuals and corporations, wherein revenue for the Government is a secondary consideration.

The bill recently reported in the Senate (as well as this introduced by Mr. Burchard) does not propose to restore the legislation of Congress to any *system*. That is perhaps impossible now. Both bills propose to alter the existing bounties, not to repeal them. Both reduce, change, modify, and, in some instances, increase, the protection; but neither abolishes it. Both bills recognize and perpetuate the curse of all American legislation,—special privileges, and special monopolies to the few, at the cost of the many.

There are several modes proposed for reaching Revenue Reform. One of these is to enact a law reducing all existing duties 10 or 15 per cent. This is objectionable, because it leaves the more glaring vices of the system substantially in force, and renders the whole collection of revenue difficult. Another is to select such articles as yield the least revenue in proportion to the amount of the tax which they impose, until an aggregate of fifty millions of dollars is made up, and then repeal the duties on them. This is better than the other mode. A third plan, and by all means the wisest, is to re-enact a new tariff, selecting for taxation all such articles as produce the greatest revenue with the least indirect tax, and as many of such articles as will produce the required revenue, and make all other articles free. This would be a tariff for revenue. Against all these measures, however, are combined all the special interests now enjoying protection from the present abominable tariff. Against any general assault, whether it be directed against protection or for a reduction of duties, these interests will present an undivided front, using the very money taken from the people to perpetuate their power in one or both Houses of Congress. Under these circumstances, it has been considered wise, and we concur in the judgment, that this monstrous iniquity be attacked in detail, and that the taxes on coal, and salt, and pig-iron, and lumber, which are grievous burdens upon all the protected classes as well as upon the people at large, should be selected for square repeal. The taxes collected from the people on these three articles aggregate nearly $40,000,000 a year, of which the Government receives less than $5,000,000. Iron is a raw material of nearly every manufacture in the United States; it enters into nearly every trade and occupation, from that of the man who makes or uses the finest machinery to him who buys horse-shoes. Salt is equally an article of universal use, not only in food, but in various manufacturing purposes. Equally universal and indispensable is coal. Coal and iron enter largely into the cost of nearly every manufacture, and all men, of all classes, will unite in demanding the repeal of the taxes thereon.

The whole country feels and understands the weight and enormity of these taxes, and we do not believe that there is any party prepared to go into the Presidential election assuming the responsibility of refusing to repeal them. If the Republican majority in the Senate wishes to assume that position before the people, then they must expect to abide the consequences. Free Coal, Free Iron, and Free Salt will not be unpopular in the next canvass.

The evidence in the second case against Montgomery disclosed the fact that, when he received $1,900, he presented a list of nineteen Aldermen, including himself, to whom he said he had to pay $100 each. That Montgomery acted fairly we have no question, and that eighteen others shared the bribe cannot be doubted. Who are those eighteen? There is hardly a man in the city who cannot make out the list. They are well known. What is wanted now is for Mr. Montgomery to frankly state the names of these men. It is wrong that he should be punished for receiving $1,900, when every one concedes he got but $100. There are other cases against Montgomery; but the ends of justice would be better promoted by his frank confession of who the eighteen other men were, than it would be by any further prosecution of him. Will he redeem himself somewhat in the eyes of the community by giving the names to the public?

Perhaps the most singular fact in connection with the recent Convention to secure the recognition of Christianity in the Constitution is the failure of the members of that Convention to observe that the Constitution does recognize Christianity as the prevailing faith of the American people. No Jewish, or Mohammedan or Atheistic, or Pagan Convention would have written in the Attestation clause thereof the words: "Done in convention the seventeenth day of September, *in the year of Our Lord* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of America the twelfth." This is the involuntary recognition which all Christian nations render, and, indeed, which all private individuals render, to the ascendency of the Christian faith, when, in assigning a date to any event, they compute the date from the birth of Christ. But it is none the less a clear recognition of the fact, and one which no non-Christian nation would make. One of the first acts of the French revolutionists of 1793, in abolishing the Christian religion, was to forbid the assignment of dates according to the Christian era. Though we attach no religious importance whatever to the fact, yet, as a matter of historic truth, it is worth while to remember that the Constitution is so far Christian that it terms Jesus Christ "Our Lord." A convention of Jews and Deists to expunge that recognition would, therefore, have more significance than that which recently assembled.

The bill to give the Mayor power to remove all city officers not elected by the people, and members of all Boards created by the Charter, is imperatively demanded by the best interests of our city. We regret to hear from Springfield that some unfortunate "hitch" delays its passage. It passed the House on Wednesday, but is now returned to that body by the Senate, upon the allegation that its passage through the House was due to "fraud;" by which is meant, we presume, some misconstruction of its provisions. Next to the importance of freeing the bill from all ambiguities, is that of passing it promptly and so that it will take effect immediately. Its whole purpose is to render the Mayor of Chicago responsible to the people of Chicago for all maladministration in any branch of the Executive Government of the city, including, especially, the Boards of Health, Police and Fire, Public Works, and Education. To this end the Mayor should be invested with a power to turn out incompetent and corrupt officials, and appoint proper ones, as summarily as the President of the United States may do among the forty thousand officers of the Executive branch of the National Government. It is not intended or desired that he shall have any power to appoint or remove Aldermen, for that can be safely left to the Courts. If the bill as drawn admits of that construction, it should be corrected in that respect, and passed.

The New York Committee of Seventy have recently been engaged in investigating the city pickings and stealings of Tweed & Co. The result shows frauds everywhere, fully as despicable, if not so gigantic, as those exposed in the administration of county affairs last summer. The Legislature will appoint a Committee to investigate these frauds, and the evidence collected by the Committee will be laid before them. From the mass of items presented by the Committee, we select a few as samples of the whole. The cost of pens, ink, and paper, in one year, for the Department of Public Works, was $25,494.49; for the iron-work used in the construction of sewers for six months, $246,383.18; for mats, brooms, brushes, and spittoons, for six months, $23,637.92; for fences built at the Pipe Yard in two months, $46,838.74. Some of the county swindlers appear in the city supplies. Garvey, the plasterer, got the modest sum of $126,707.59, on May 25, 1871, for repairing the aqueduct; and Ingersoll & Co. appear in the vouchers signed by Tweed & Co. as furnishing cane-seat chairs at $20 each, rotary chairs at $30 each, mats at $15 each, a carpet for a Police Court $1,000, and so on. On Sept. 5, 1870, they fitted up the Bureau of the Chief Engineer at a cost of $19,681.88, and on Sept. 27, 1870, the Bureau of the Water Register at a cost of $28,800. The only reason why the frauds are not so large in the city supplies as in those of the county seems to have been that Tweed & Co. were more restricted by law in the former case than in the latter; but, as far as it was possible for them to get their hands into the City Treasury, they improved the opportunity.

Another suit against ex-Collector Murphy, to recover money paid as a political assessment, has been brought by a Custom House official. It will be remembered that an ex-employe, Sheehan, began such a suit about two weeks since, but shortly afterwards withdrew it. Sheehan had testified on oath, before the Congressional Committee, that a notice, with the signature, "Murphy," was posted in a conspicuous place in the Custom House, ordering the clerks to pay an assessment of 2 per cent on their salaries, and that he had accordingly paid in that amount to three officials in the office of Surveyor Cornell. When the suit was withdrawn, that portion of the press which seems to imagine that the interests of the Republican party centre in the Custom Houses of New Orleans and New York, exultingly stated that Sheehan had deliberately perjured himself by his evidence given before the Committee. What his reason was for the withdrawal, we do not know, although it might, perhaps, not be a hard task to guess it. If there has been perjury in the case, why is not the perjurer prosecuted? His conviction would be a trump-card for the Murphy set; and, if there were the least chance of bringing it about, that drowning faction would grasp eagerly at the straw. The only evidence offered has been that of Surveyor Cornell, who swears that the signature, "Murphy," to the placard in question, is a forgery. Only this and nothing more. According to this witness, the clerks paid their assessments (he admits that assessments were laid) voluntarily. In his own words, they "felt a generous pride in supporting the party." He afterwards reluctantly confessed that the "10 per cent men" were sometimes "disinclined" to pay. It has thus been proved that assessments were laid; that placards to that effect, purporting to be signed by Murphy, were publicly posted; and that these assessments were paid, although some of the clerks were "disinclined" to do so. Sheehan's suit may have been a mere attempt at blackmail. If it was, only a guilty man would have feared it; and its withdrawal is a sign of Sheehan's success and Murphy's guilt. At any rate, it is absurd to denounce the ex-clerk as a perjurer, when every part of his testimony has been shown to be true by the confessions of the adherents of Murphy. The bare fact that a precisely similar suit has been brought by another man speaks volumes. It is melancholy to see the straits to which hitherto respectable journals have been forced in the defence of their self-chosen motto: "The Custom House, right or wrong." The paper which, by its fearless exposure of corruption in the City Hall of New York, made gigantic strides in popular favor, is fast retracing those steps by its transparent efforts to conceal corruption in the Custom House of New York.

We notice that a bill has been introduced in the Senate of Wisconsin, which, if passed, will distribute $7,500 among eight schools, hospitals, etc., of Milwaukee. Of these eight begging institutions, five are under Catholic control, and three are non-sectarian. The five are to receive two-thirds of the amount donated, and the three the remaining third. What the prospects of the measure are, we do not know; but, if there is any danger of its success, Wisconsin would do well to fall into line with New York, and at once adopt a constitutional amendment forbidding all State aid to sectarian institutions. It might be a good idea to go a step further, and prohibit all State aid to any but State institutions. Because an enterprise like a Seamen's Chapel or a Women's Hospital is, in itself, praiseworthy, it by no means follows that the State should tax all its citizens to support it. If such an institution is absolutely necessary, it will spring into existence straightway, and will never have to beg. If not necessary, or if, after being started, it fails, we can see no reason for asking the State to play the part of foster-mother to the deserted nurslings of private benevolence.

The formal submission of the papers in the San Juan boundary question to the Emperor of Germany has provoked from the English press a re-argument of the supposed merits of the question itself. We can imagine the practical common sense of the Emperor William arriving at a conclusion in this case, by the aid of his Prime Minister, in a manner somewhat as follows:

Bismarck. The treaty of 1842 between England and the United States provides that the boundary shall run along the middle of the channel separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland.

Wilhelm. Yes.

Bismarck. And the men who drew the treaty did not apparently observe that the channel was full of islands, and that, consequently, there were several "channels" dividing Vancouver's from the continent.

Wilhelm. Tace.

Bismarck. As the largest of these islands is San Juan, and the two largest of the channels are divided from each other by this island, the Americans want the line to so run as to give them the island, while the British, in like manner, want the line run through the channel nearest the continent, so as to give them the island. That is the whole question.

Wilhelm. I see. The treaty determines nothing; the law determines nothing; and I am simply to say which of the contending parties is to have the island. There are but two ways to decide the question. One is to toss up a copper and give the whole island to one. The other is to split the island in two and give half of it to each. I'll run the line through the middle of the island, and let them go to war to settle where the middle of the island is.

One Laura Cuppy Smith, of California, a new and intensely shining light in the woman's rights movement, delivered the first of a series of new-departure lectures in New York the other evening. The drift of her doctrine was, that a woman who makes wealth an inducement in marriage—in short, who inquires whether a husband is able to support her—is no better than one whose beauty, grace, and woman's charms are knocked down to the highest bidder; thus completely confounding prudence with prostitution. The next great truth with which she came "freighted" was, that woman has the same natural right to be licentious as man; as if the lecturer supposed that man's licentiousness was in some way committed without any participation on the part of woman. Starting from these premises, she naturally concluded by lamenting that so deep a sympathy should be felt for the lamented James Fisk, Jr., while the cold and cruel world should wholly forget the tenderness due to Helen Josephine Mansfield. In the midst of an epidemic of murder based on the practice of illicit love, the premium for audacity belongs to the woman who boldly comes forward to its defence as a doctrine and theory.

The petty squabble in the French Academy, which resulted in the election of M. Littre, and the consequent resignation of Monseigneur Dupanloup, recalls the sermon which a certain *cure* preached before Louis XIV. The Forty Academicians style themselves "The Immortals," but the *cure* ventured to mildly hint that he thought "*some* of them were mortal." As the story runs, his satire was rewarded by a Bishopric. Fresh importance has been attached to the withdrawal of M. Dupanloup by the publication of a letter from the Pope, in which congratulations and blessings are showered on the Archbishop's head for "denouncing the scandal" of giving an election to a "soul corrupted with perverted doctrines" and "infected by the most detestable errors of this century." It would have been been better policy to have let the matter be forgotten as quickly as possible. The Papal letter has been followed by a flood of epigrams, which place the conduct of the ex-Academician in anything but a favorable light.

M. Brunet, an ultra-Republican member of the French Assembly, has evidently heard of the Cincinnati Religious Convention, and, struck with the novelty of taking business out of the hands of the churches, and enacting religion and ordering the recognition of Divine Providence by statute, has moved in the Assembly that they decree as follows: 1. France, determined to regenerate herself, confides only in the omnipotence of God. 2. France, in order to prove her love for the Supreme Being, will erect a temple upon the ground which has been thrice baptized Place du Roi de Rome. 3. On this temple there shall be inscribed, "God protects France; Christ is the Conqueror, reigns and commands." It is needless to say that M. Brunet was at once set down as a lunatic, and it is hardly too much to say that his action will be pronounced eccentric and ridiculous all over Christendom. We fail to see, however, wherein it is any more eccentric than the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention now in session, which proposes to legalize the Omnipotent.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, is a remarkable man. He is remarkable principally on account of his strict sense of justice. The abnormal development of this characteristic displayed itself in his many speeches on the injustice of freeing Chicago from paying taxes to monopolists, and has recently been still more fully exemplified by his anti-Amnesty oration. The spectacle of two or three hundred Ku-Klux prisoners taken out and shot would, Mr. Chandler thinks, do a good deal more good than Amnesty. He is above any weak, womanish sentimentalities about mercy and forgiveness, and evidently thinks a good deal more of Rhadamanthus than he does of the God of Christianity; for, says the Senator from Michigan, "God may forgive an unrepentant Rebel, but I never will." This would be cruel, were it not for the fact that, when God's forgiveness has been obtained, that of Senator Chandler will scarcely be needed.

Mr. Storrs' experiences on the trials of the Aldermanic scallawags have led him to the conclusion that the City of Chicago has not yet emerged from barbarism. After enjoying the confidences of three such bright and shining lights of civilization as the gloomy Glade, the misanthropic Montgomery, and the bewailable Busse, we are not surprised that Mr. Storrs should give everybody over to barbarism. Three weeks of intimacy with the precious trio are enough to excite the gloomiest apprehensions.

The delights of French journalism are newly exemplified by the sentence to transportation of the Director of the official journal of the Commune. The only charge brought against him was, we believe, his superintendence of the paper in question; and, for such an offence, the punishment is exceptionally severe.

## POLITICAL.

The Omaha *Tribune* advocates the claims of Henry Wilson on the Vice Presidency.

—General Vandever has refused to accept a nomination to the Iowa Legislature from the Republicans of Dubuque.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* favors the bill to remit the political disabilities of the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of that State, and says that, should it pass by the requisite two-thirds vote, Mr. Johnson will, in all probability, become one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court.

—Mr. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, in replying to some strictures passed upon him by the St. Louis *Democrat* on account of his presence at the recent gathering of Liberal Republicans in Missouri, says: "It is my glory and my boast that I never enriched myself in politics, though the Consulate to Liverpool or $40,000 in cash was the price offered me in 1866 to betray Republicanism and defeat the Fourteenth Amendment, which was ratified in the New Jersey Legislature by my casting vote, and without it that great guarantee of equal rights would have been defeated."

—There seems to be dissatisfaction among the Republicans of Georgia at the action of their State Committee in appointing delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia, and especially that seven of the delegates chosen by it were themselves members of the Committee. The Atlanta *Era* says that this dissatisfaction has in a degree been obviated by the resignation of a number of the delegates thus appointed, and, as the Chairman is authorized to supply these vacancies by other appointments, it hopes that harmony may be secured at a time when harmony and united action are so essential to the party in Georgia.

—A New Haven correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

Senator Ferry's term as United States Senator from Connecticut will expire on the 4th of March, 1873, and the Legislature to be chosen this spring will elect his successor. It is generally understood that Senator Ferry will not again be a candidate, owing to the feeble condition of his health, which has almost debarred him from active work during the past two or three years. His disease is a chronic affection of the spine, but it is possible, in view of the fact that he has somewhat improved lately, that his friends may present his name. Governor Jewell has not been decided as to what course he should pursue. He has had friends in different parts of the State pressing him to become a candidate. He was anxious to retire from the field as a candidate for Governor, but finding that it was demanded of him that he should lead the party once more this spring, he at once disposed of the Senatorship question by announcing that he should not be a candidate. This gives a chance for an entirely new deal throughout. There are several candidates in this county who may be brought forward, though there must finally be a concentration upon one, and that too, before the fight is actually entered upon, to avail anything. We have in New Haven a strong man in the person of the Hon. Henry B. Harrison, who would probably have been presented as a compromise candidate in case Governor Jewell had run; the Hon. S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, the present Member of Congress from this District, is talked of by many; and the Hon. O. H. Platt of Meriden, has numerous friends. It is not known that there are any candidates in other parts of the State. The character of the contest will very much depend upon the presence of Senator Ferry as a candidate.

# NEW YORK.

## The Jumel Will Case—Another Phase of the Matter.

## Prevalence of Crime — The Hyde-Watson Murder.

## Municipal Affairs — The Reform Movement — The Cost of Living — Prison Abuses.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

"THE WAGES OF SIN."

Your readers have doubtless, at some time within the past six or seven years, heard of the "Jumel Will Case," in this city. It has just taken on a new phase, and, as it is likely to occupy attention for some time to come, and ever remain a *cause celebre*, it seems proper for me to give you a brief summary of its most remarkable features. Madame Jumel, the widow of an old-time French merchant, died at her elegant residence on Washington Heights, on the 16th of July, 1865, leaving property now valued at between five and six millions of dollars. She was the daughter of a common fisherman and Phœbe Bowen, his wife, a woman who, at the age of 12 years, had given birth to an illegitimate child, and who, throughout her life, was a vagrant and the keeper of houses of ill-fame. Madame Jumel was born Eliza Bowen, and her name, as "Betsey Bowen," is found mentioned frequently in the records of the Police Courts of Providence. She, as well as one or two of her sisters, following the same course of life as their mother, herding with vagrants and prostitutes, gave birth to children out of wedlock. A boy born of Betsey Bowen, whose father is supposed to have been Major Reuben Ballou, a Revolutionary officer, was named George Washington Bowen. The child was reared in the family of his reputed father, and to-day, at the age of 70 years, is a respected citizen of Providence, and a man of considerable means. Shortly after his birth, his mother came to New York, and lived as the mistress of a sea Captain, and during his absence, consorted with harlots and their vile male companions. Finally, she formed an illicit alliance with Mr. Jumel, and, after living with him for a time, induced him to marry her. Mr. Jumel being wealthy, lifted his wife from the slums of the city, and installed her at the head of his household. Such position as wealth could buy he gave her; but neither his money nor her natural sharpness could gain her admission to respectable circles. Still, she was able to make a great show, and on Fifth avenue and the then fashionable drives, flung the dust from her carriage-wheels in the faces of those who dared to scorn this representative of money and vice. Madame Jumel adopted as her "niece," or daughter, a girl named May Bowne (*not* Bowen), who was the daughter of a woman who had been the companion of Madame Jumel in her earlier days of profligacy. There was no issue of the marriage with Mr. Jumel; but he took kindly to the "niece," and, after his death, she continued to reside with his widow. During her days of prosperity, Madame Jumel indulged in many intrigues, and in her garrulous old age, delighted to talk of these, adding to her list of lovers many names of distinguished men. Among these were General Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and, having visited France, she claimed an intrigue with Louis XVIII. No doubt most of these stories were pure invention, suggested by her amours with men of lesser note. May Bowne, her "niece," finally married Nelson Chase, and she and her husband continued to live with the widow, having an eye to her property all the time. But the widow, who did not like Chase, lived on to spite him, only dying in 1865, at the age of ninety years. During all this time she knew little or nothing about her son, George Washington Bowen, but occasionally spoke of him to her intimate acquaintances and her servants. It was rumored that General Washington was his father, and the old lady did not seem to object to such a rumor gaining currency. On the death of Madame Jumel, Nelson Chase at once seized upon all her real and personal estate, claiming title on the ground that, the old lady having left no will, his wife, the adopted daughter, whom he now claimed was a *bona fide* niece, was the nearest of kin. This claim has been contested by the children of the widow's sister; but the legal skill of Charles O'Conor has defeated these claimants, and Mr. Chase has retained possession of the property. But now comes the new phase of the case: George Washington Bowen, the illegitimate son of Madame Jumel, formerly "Betsey Bowen," the vagrant and prostitute, comes forward and commences proceedings to dispossess Mr. Chase, and to establish his right to the property as the rightful heir. There is a law of this State, passed in 1855, providing that, in the absence of legitimate heirs to an estate, illegitimate children may claim the property. The question now is not, who is the father of George Washington Bowen, but, is he the offspring of that "Betsey Bowen" who afterwards became Madame Jumel, the rich and dashing widow, well known in "society" and at Saratoga a few years ago? Thus far, several witnesses have been examined to prove his case, among them some old colored servants of the widow's, who identify him as the person whom their mistress recognized, on several occasions, as her son. But the defence has not yet been heard, and Mr. Charles O'Conor has his batteries all prepared to open on this new and unexpected enemy. He has the entire case at his fingers' end, and will not only trace "Betsey Bowen" through all the phases of her romantic and checkered career,—through the dens of infamy which she inhabited to her mansion of splendor and luxury,—but will also follow the erratic and vagabond parents of the widow, through their career of vice, with a view to showing that "Betsy" was not the mother of George Washington Bowen, but that he was illegitimately born of another woman. The case will be watched with great interest in this city, because the old lady was so well known a few years since, and because there is so much property involved. There is a great array of counsel on both sides, and there is strong sympathy for the claimant, who presses his claim, as is alleged, not so much from a desire for the property,—as he is wealthy,—as from a determination to wrest it away from the "niece" and her husband, who are said to have rendered miserable the last years of his mother. No case that has been tried in this city for many years will so stir up the mud and slime of "low-life" in the city.

CRIME RAMPANT.

I do not remember the time when crime stalked so fearlessly in the streets of New York as now. The last week has witnessed two cold-blooded murders, half a dozen brutal assaults, burglaries unlimited, and highway robberies without number. Add to these the embezzling bank officers and defaulting clerks, and the schedule presents an array of criminal acts scarcely ever paralleled. For this, our present Tammany police-force is in a great measure responsible. Since Tammany took full control of the police, the officers of the force have been selected more with a view to carrying primary elections than to preventing or punishing crime. Policemen consort with thieves and rowdies, and it has been proven in more than one instance that the three callings are combined in the same person. When poor Panormo, the music-teacher, was being beaten to death and robbed by ruffians, in the public streets of Brooklyn, last week, twenty-four policemen of the same precinct were attending a primary meeting within two blocks of the bloody scene. While they were "stuffing the boxes" for one of the "Ring" candidates whose nomination to office had been agreed upon, ruffians were beating out the brains of the poor music-teacher, almost under their noses. In New York, the same condition of things exists. Even the most frequented thoroughfares are unsafe after midnight; for thieves abound, who will assault any one for the purpose of robbery, caring nothing if murder be the result of their work. A friend of mine, living up town, heard voices under his window late at night, and, on looking out, saw three men talking together. Presently one said, "Here comes a feller; let's go for him." And they did "go for" a lone pedestrian to the extent of knocking him down and leaving him senseless on the sidewalk. As they turned coolly to a convenient street-lamp to see the amount of booty they had achieved, one said, "How much did you get, Bill?" Bill replied: "Only 19 cents, but that will buy the beer! Come along, boys!" And so they went their way. The hospitals are full of beaten and wounded persons, who have received their injuries either at the hands of such ruffians, or in some drunken street or bar-room brawl, and the list of violent deaths upon which the Coroners are called to hold inquest will amount to at least a dozen per day. Intelligent persons attribute this lawlessness to the corruption of the Judiciary and the governing authorities.

THE LAST MURDER.

There is little sympathy manifested for Mrs. Fanny Hyde, the woman who, on Friday last, shot her employer, Mr. Watson. At the first reading of her statement that this man had effected her ruin, and that, since marriage, he had persecuted her with odious proposals, and had threatened to expose her to her husband and the world, people were inclined to say that shooting "served him right;" but, when a glimpse of the other side is seen, and it becomes to be understood that Mr. Watson was the respected head of a family, that the fellow-workwomen of Mrs. Hyde had never seen an improper act on the part of their employer, and that there is no evidence to sustain her story, people begin to look for some other reason for his murder. Granting even her statement, if he pursued after her marriage, why did she continue in his employ, or why did she not inform her husband of his persecutions? Whatever relations existed between them, she seems, from her own statement, to have been a consenting party, and her sudden awakening to a sense of her duties as the wife of another appears to have been long deferred. It is put forth by the friends of Watson that this woman was endeavoring to blackmail her victim, and that his murder was the result of passion at having her demands refused. Whatever may have been her motive for shooting him, the public, from its present knowledge of the affair, is unanimous in its condemnation of the act. From present appearances, this woman seems to be in peril of her life, and it is difficult to see how she is to escape the penalty provided by law. The many recent red-handed acts of violence have aroused a deep feeling against our violators of law, and this feeling will soon be echoed from the Bench, and some of those who are detected in their crimes will get the full punishment allowed by the law. In garroting times, the Bench thundered forth a few sentences of life-long imprisonment, and garroting ceased. That salutary lesson will have to be repeated.

CITY AFFAIRS.

There has been but little of interest this month in affairs relating to City Government. The intense excitement which ensued upon the discovery of the "Ring" frauds has been followed by a season of apathy, and matters are gradually falling back into the old grooves. Respectable citizens prefer to be misgoverned and swindled to taking any part in Municipal Government. As a consequence, there has grown up among us a horde of chronic office-holders, and these do all our "governing" in their own way, and generally run the elections to suit themselves. Notwithstanding the great things which the Reform movement promised,—the thorough cleaning out of the Augean stables,—all these old-time Tammany office-holders still occupy their positions, and will continue to do so. The only ones who have been displaced are those whose robberies were patent to all, and a few cheap laborers, who depended for their daily bread upon their labor in the parks, on the water works, or in the streets. The old high-salaried fellows hold on to their places, and there is no hope of getting rid of them. As a consequence, people begin to look upon the Reform movement as a good deal of a humbug.

REFORM AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The indications now are, that our famous Committee of Seventy is going to be beaten in the Legislature on every proposition it has submitted, or will submit. The new charter which this committee provided, meets with great opposition, and, although a large portion of the Committee have been to Albany to advocate its passage, they appear to have made so little impression that they are by no means sanguine of their success. The truth is, that a portion of the Republicans have formed a coalition with the Democrats, and would rather see the city ruined than that their opponents should rule. This is the old Fenton-Conklin fight, which is destined to ruin the Republican party in this State so long as their political lives are spared. The enmity existing between these factions is something that cannot be appreciated outside the State. Their hatred of each other is tenfold more intense than their hatred of the common Democratic enemy. It is this which has given us Tammany Hall Republicans, and is now likely to defeat all efforts at Reform. I see you have been doing things differently, and that, within a month, you have discovered fraud and corruption among your officeholders, have tried the offenders, and have already imprisoned them. Can you spare a little of this swift-winged justice, for the benefit of our offenders?

THE COST OF LIVING.

The *Times* has started an interesting discussion among housekeepers, as to the cost of living, and the best way to get the maximum of comfort out of a minimum salary. It is amusing to read the numerous letters printed, to study the details of experience and economy there given, and to witness the self-sufficiency with which each parades his own peculiar ideas of "cheap living." One says he cannot live respectably for less than $7,500 per annum, while another, whose family consists of the same number or persons, says he can live comfortably, go to amusements, pay his church rates, etc., on $1,500 a year, and still be able to put money in the bank. The bulk of the testimony, however, goes to show that people with salaries of less than $3,000 per annum have no business trying to live in New York. The reason of this is, that rents are too high; there is no medium between the densely-packed tenement-house and the costly palace. We have no nice little cottages at moderate rentals, and the cheapest rent for an unfurnished house in a decent locality is $1,000 per annum. The French flat-houses, of which so much has been said, and which promised to supply the great demand for cheap places to live, are delusions and snares. Those that have been erected are stylish and elegant, each floor affording ample and isolated accommodation for families; but the price charged for each flat ranges from $1,500 to $5,000 per annum. What we need, and what we must have eventually, are similar houses wherein families can live comfortably, and for which the rent will not exceed $600 per annum. High rents are driving New Yorkers to Jersey, Staten Island, Westchester County, and the suburbs of Brooklyn. There are now in the upper part of the city hundreds of vacant, high-priced houses while thousands of persons are driven from the city because there are no houses which come within their means. While the *Times'* correspondents are furnishing valuable suggestions as to economy in household expenses, none of them suggest the means whereby we can get decent houses in which to live at cheap rates. This seems to me to be the great problem in living in the city, and which is yet to be solved.

PRISON ABUSES.

A large number of philanthropists have been in session in this city for some days, considering the matter of Prison Reform, but principally making arrangements for an International Congress to be held in London next July. Meantime, our prisoners in the Tombs and on Blackwell's Island are subjected to horrible indignities at the hands of their keepers, and their moral depravity is increased rather than diminished. Male prisoners are punished in brutal and inhuman ways, and females are subjected to insult and outrage. Complaints of this character have occasionally been "investigated;" but a police official is my authority for the statement that these abuses still exist. It is scarcely a month, since that a poor girl, arrested for intoxication, implored the Magistrate not to send her to the Island, alleging that, when previously committed for a similar offence, she had been outraged by two of the keepers, and compelled to yield herself up to their lustful passions. Her statement was reported to the proper authorities, and that was the last of it. Early in the winter, an intoxicated man froze to death in his prison-cell at Jefferson Market, while prisoners at the Tombs complain that cleanliness is an unknown virtue among the keepers. Vermin and filth abound. A reporter who got drunk New Year's eve was kept in the pen two nights and two days. He had $10 in his pocket when he came to himself, but had to pay it all out to get food to eat and clean straw to sleep on. The bed offered him was a straw mattress which had served for a bed for hundred drunken vagabonds before he put in an appearance. These Prison Reformers might possibly find something to do in their line without going to London for it.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Bar Association is making loud complaints against our Tammany Sheriff, M. T. Brennan, and our Register, General Sigel. The Association charges both with exacting exorbitant fees; and the former is accused of a variety of abuses of power. Mr. Brennan falls back upon his legal schedule of charges, and says, if they have ever been exceeded, he will discharge the assistant who made the charge. As to other abuses, he quietly asks to have cases specified, and declines to pay attention to such general accusations. General Sigel, who has not yet been in office a month, thinks it impertinent for these people to be pressing him for reformation before he has gathered up the reins of his office. These officers are paid by fees, and the fees are fixed by law. They are not likely to abate one jot of the fees which are allowed them, and which were in existence when they took office. The offices of Sheriff and Register are considered worth from $50,000 to $100,000 a year each, and have always been regarded as the best "plums" in the County Administration. The Bar Association will carry its grievances to Albany, and endeavor to have these officers placed on salaries, and the schedule of fees abolished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This has been an admirable season for skating, and the popular ponds and rinks have been crowded day and night. There have been one or two masquerade carnivals on the ice, and last week two base-ball clubs indulged in the "National Game" on skates.

Miss Smylie, the Quakeress preacher, is at the height of popularity here now, and is drawing full houses. She preached yesterday at Dr. Buddington's Church, in Brooklyn, and the building would not hold all who flocked to hear her.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, who so recently left the Unitarian Church and joined the Congregationalist, preached twice yesterday at Steinway Hall. He is trying to build up a Gospel of his own, which shall unite all the growlers and outsiders from other churches. He has good audiences, who will attend as long as the novelty of the thing lasts.

Judge Bedford's Grand Jury is still at work on city frauds, and has intimated that some indictments of prominent officials are being prepared.

Our street-cars are doing a good business now in killing people. Every day some one dies of injuries received by the street-cars, and in every instance there is "nobody to blame."

Tweed is still in the city, not yet having ventured to claim his seat in the State Senate. He is busy, with his friends, devising ways and means to defeat Reform legislation. While he has no hope of holding office again himself, he does expect to secure good places for many of his friends; and I guess he will succeed. When honest men and taxpayers won't look out for City Government, thieves will control it. We are now in a chaotic state, with a good prospect for the thieves coming on top again in the settlement of affairs.

HAROLD.

—General Mat. W. Ransom has been nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic members of the Legislature of North Carolina. Zebulon B. Vance having abandoned his contest for the seat.

# WASHINGTON.

## The Squabble Over the Mobile Collectorship.

## A Southern Scheme—The Atlantic & Great Western Canal.

## Investigation Into the Territorial Government of the District of Columbia.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

THE MOBILE COLLECTORSHIP.

The President has withdrawn the name of Willard Warner as Collector of the Port of Mobile, after Warner has occupied the position eight or nine months. Warner was appointed upon the recommendation of General Sherman and Senator John Sherman. As soon as General Sherman turned his back to go to Europe, Grant sees the necessity to have the support of Senator Spencer, Warner's opponent, and he retires the man he deemed worthy of appointment. The Collectorship of Mobile involves nearly sixty appointments, and is the best office in Alabama. John Sherman, who is highly enraged over Warner's mortification, has himself to thank; for he has stupidly opposed the admission of Senator Goldthwaite ever since his election, out of blind resentment for Warner's defeat. Goldthwaite was put into the Senate by vote, while Sherman was manipulating his own re-election in Ohio. It is a good joke on Goldthwaite, that, while waiting for the action of Congress on his case, he lost all the coats of his stomach in the attempt to keep up his spirits.

A SOUTHERN SCHEME.

Amongst the propositions which will come before Congress this year is the extraordinary one to establish water communication by connecting the waters of the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers, and the Coosa and Ocmulgee Rivers, by canal.

This canal will be supposed to leave the Tennessee at Guntersville, and, in some manner, to get across the mountains near Lebanon, Ala., striking the Coosa at about the town of Center, after a journey of about 40 miles. It will then be supposed to follow up the Coosa into Georgia, and keep up the Etowah; and then, after another skip across the country, will reach the Ocmulgee, and discharge into the Atlantic Ocean, half-way between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla. This concern already bears on paper the name of the Atlantic & Great Western Canal. The documents broached here to support it say that it is the Erie Canal line of the South,—forgetting that the Erie Canal was completed by the people on the line of way, and not by the Federal Government. The Erie Canal, according to one of these *brochures*, cost originally nearly $39,000,000, which, with interest to 1863, amounted to $52,500,000, while the gross receipts have amounted to considerably more than $70,000,000. The same document states that a canal of 30 miles could connect the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers, thereby connecting certain Gulf rivers with the Mississippi Valley. The Tennessee River is already being "improved" (as it is called), at the Government expense, to the tune of more than $4,000,000. Another canal, of 148 miles, will also connect the Tennessee with the Atlantic. The report from which I have copied is signed by B. W. Frobel, Georgia State Engineer. The same report names thirty-eight railroads which have received State support, most of them either $12,000 or $15,000 a mile. Twenty-five or thirty of these roads have made no reports at all to the State Superintendent.

The canal-job above referred to has been recommended by Benjamin Comly, Bullock's successor, and is on its way to Washington now.

FARNSWORTH AND THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Representative Farnsworth, introducing a resolution to investigate the new Territorial Government of Washington City, at the request of about 1,000 petitioners (200 short of the whole number of votes polled against the present form of Government), showed that $110,000 had been distributed amongst seventeen newspapers for printing, in the space of eight or nine months. It is said that the bulk of this money has been given to two journals, called the *Chronicle* and the *Republican* respectively, which compete for the favor of the Administration, and are now engaged in a lawsuit with each other involving the character of Mr. John Morris, who purchased the *Chronicle* from its founder, John W. Forney. Morris has associated with himself the former Governor of North Carolina, Holden, and a writer upon the New York *Tribune* named Fox. A. Morris is Executive Clerk of the Senate, he is attacked by the other concern for his association with Holden, and has brought suit for damages to the extent of $10,000. I am informed that the *Chronicle's* bill leads all others, and that the main charges are not for advertising, but for job-printing, blank-contracts, bill-heads, blank-books, etc. The rival newspaper, the *Republican*, is now putting up a gorgeous office, constructed of the notorious Seneca stone, interleaved with Pictou stone. The present City Government allege that this large newspaper bill was no portion of their own transaction, but say that the newspapers here have a way of copying all around municipal advertisements ordered into some one particular paper, and that, subsequently, by operating upon the Lower House of the District Legislature, their bills are admitted and passed. The friends of the present Government say that there are three features here which are fair objects of criticism; first, the heavy printing bills, which arise from the extraordinary number of newspapers here, there being four Sunday papers alone, and the city newspapers omnibus and get their bills through the Legislature; second, the Lower House, of the Legislature is admitted to be the weakest part of the Government, being elective; third, there are too many offices under the Government, as, for example, take the Collector's offices, governed by one Boswell, an opponent of the present Administration; he has three Deputies, and, besides, a Comptroller's Department, an Auditor's Department, and a Register's Department,—involving thirty or forty clerks. The bores and fossils of this City Government are a coalition of what are called the "old citizens," and some new arrivals that have not met with sufficient consideration; amongst these are Todd, the largest real-estate owner in the city, who desires to hold the greater part of the land and pay no taxes on it; Riddle, a Cleveland lawyer, who failed to get the nomination to Congress; Durant, an importation from Louisiana; certain old contractors and obstructionists, like Coombs, Davis, Perrin, and Bowen,—the latter once Mayor; and Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. These persons object to all improvements in the District, unless they have the greatest share in handling them. Ordway is the Superintendent and Manager of the Market-House Company here, which has been presented by the Government with the most valuable piece of land in the heart of Washington City for Market-House uses. The Market-House is put up in the rear of the ground, while Ordway's crowd propose to utilize the whole front for large stores, of which they will get the rents. Bowen, a played-out Mayor, ran the city into about $600,000 of debt. The entire debt of the District of Columbia, funded and floating, including the new loan for improvements, is $8,000,000, while the real estate here is assessed at $95,000,000. Until universal suffrage was thrown out of the political balance, Washington was a quagmire and a dust-heap alternately. Now, miles of beautiful streets have been repaved and opened, and the Capital City has some avenues unequaled in the world for light, breadth, and the pleasure of locomotion. The movement in Congress will lead to some reforms in the number of employes, and in the looseness with which the elective part of this Civic Establishment is run; but Congress will ordain that the comprehensive system of works shall go on, and the Capital town be raised out of the province of ridicule to which it has been subjected by the lethargy and want of enterprise of its own taxpayers for the past seventy years.

GATH.

## Obituary—Joseph B. Lyman.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 29.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the misfortune the *Tribune* has sustained in the death of Joseph B. Lyman, Agricultural Editor of this journal. He died yesterday morning, at his residence in Richmond Hill, Long Island, and was buried last night at Jamaica. We mourn in him a most amiable, able, and faithful associate, and all the friends of enlightened and progressive agriculture will find his loss an irreparable one.

Mr. Lyman was born in Massachusetts, and graduated at Yale College. He then studied law, and went to New Orleans to practice his profession, in which he had gained a respectable position at the breaking out of the war. He then came North, and lived for several years in Stamford, Conn. While there, he and his wife together wrote "The Philosophy of Housekeeping," and contributed articles of a social and literary character to various newspapers. These experimental essays brought him into communication with New York journalism, and he came to this city to begin the useful and successful career which has been suddenly cut short by his death. He acted for about 17 years as Agricultural Editor of the World; next became Managing Editor of the *Hearth and Home*, from which position he came to the *Tribune*, where he filled for the last four years of his life, with unusual energy and intelligence, the chair of Agricultural Editor.

In the course of his professional life he travelled extensively in the South and West, and his conscientiousness and sagacity made his letters especially valuable. He was a prominent member of the Farmers' Club, and also of the Rural Club, and was connected in an honorary capacity with numerous Horticultural and Agricultural Societies. His wife, a lady equally distinguished for her qualities and her talents, the "Kate Hunnibee" whose Diary, in *Hearth and Home* was read with such interest by all housewives, throughout his too brief life worked by his side with the most intelligent devotion. A young and promising family of six children are left to mourn their sharp and sudden bereavement.

## THE FISK MURDER.

Stokes' Affidavit.

At the arraignment of Stokes before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York, Jan. 29, the following affidavit was presented by Stokes' counsel:

*City and County of New York, ss.*: Edward S. Stokes, the defendant above named, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That, as he is informed by two of his counsel (Messrs. Wm. O. Bartlett and John Graham) and verily believes, they called upon Coroner Young at his residence, No. 101 King street, in the City of New York, on the afternoon of the 7th inst., a few hours after the death of James Fisk, Jr., to ascertain when the inquest would be held upon his body; that they were politely received by the said Coroner, to whom they apologized for intruding themselves upon him on a Sabbath afternoon, and that he immediately became very communicative to them, as to the manner in which he intended to conduct the inquest. That he stated he had gone over the City Directory and himself selected the names of respected citizens or members of the community, from whom he proposed forming his jury, and that they had been picked out with reference to their supposed unacquaintance with either party, and their supposed fairness and disinterestedness; that he had himself no feeling in the matter either way; that he meant to perform his duty impartially, and that he meant to get out the whole truth, no matter whom it affected; that this last expression he repeated and emphasized several times, sometimes using the words "all the truth," sometimes the words "all the facts," seeming to want to impress upon this deponent's said two counsel the conviction that this deponent should have the most complete justice done to him by that investigation; giving him to understand that he intended to devote all the time to the investigation requisite to bring forward all the testimony which could by any possibility throw light upon the occurrence. That he stated when he first became Coroner, the Coroner's office enjoyed a bad reputation, and that he had resolved from the start to perform his official duty solely under the guidance of his official oath; that he had been in several instances offered or given to understand that he could have money, but that the attempts to pass upon him were unavailing; that he was commencing to dilate upon his views or understanding about the law governing Coroner's juries, when he was checked by one of the said two counsel, who remarked to him that it would not be proper to extend the conversation further, and that whatever further was said or done by him, or to or with him, had better be in the regular course of legal proceedings, when all parties would be within the view and hearing of the public.

And the deponent further saith, that before the testimony was gone into at all before the Coroner's jury on the afternoon of the 8th inst. (which was the first day of the proceedings) one of the deponent's counsel addressed the Coroner, intending to urge upon him two matters preliminary, one of which, on account of the interruption and apparent unwillingness of the Coroner to listen to him, as the same counsel has informed this deponent, and, as he believes, he was unable to suggest to the Coroner at all; that the two matters were:

*First*. The propriety of exhausting all the evidence attainable as to the condition of the deceased at the very time he was shot, was to place beyond all doubt the fact as to whether the deceased was himself armed at that point of time or not.

*Second*. That the statutes did not require the Coroner to make return of his proceedings to the Court before the first Monday of February next, which gave him an ample opportunity to proceed with the inquest in the most deliberate manner, enabling him to elicit the whole truth, as he had promised he would in the conversation of the previous afternoon, above referred to. That the second of these matters was not alluded to at that stage of the proceedings, and for the reason already stated, as this deponent is informed by the counsel who addressed the Coroner, and as he verily believes. And this deponent further saith that the annexed schedule, marked "A," contains a report of the proceedings before the Coroner's Jury, on the afternoon of the 8th and 9th instant, as cut from one of the daily newspapers published in the City of New York, and that, so far as it goes, it appears to be substantially correct.

And this deponent further saith that the annexed schedule, marked "B," contains the *ante-mortem* statement of James Fisk, Jr., claimed to have been taken on the afternoon of the 6th instant, with the verdict of the Coroner's Jury thereupon, as copied from one of the daily newspapers published in the City of New York.

And this deponent further saith that the annexed schedule, marked "C," contains a list of the names of the jurors selected for the inquest upon the dead body of the deceased, as copied from one of the daily newspapers published in the City of New York, and announced as the names from which the final jury would be drawn.

And this deponent further saith that, from the manner in which the Coroner spoke at the close of the proceedings before the last mentioned jury, his counsel indulged the hope that he would defer making a return of his proceedings to the Court of Trials until the latest moment, *i. e.*, the first Monday of February next, the consideration having been strongly pressed upon him that, during the first stages of the public excitement, any undue haste would, or might, be regarded as deferring to such a feeling, when sound legal policy dictated the contrary course.

And this deponent further saith that upon the final jury, as constituted, Maunsell B. Field was placed, whose name does not appear in the list of jurors set out in schedule "C," and that this deponent has been informed, and verily believes, he came forward at the last moment almost voluntarily, and was put upon the jury at his own request.

And this deponent further saith, that another of the jurors, Mr. James R. Edwards, was a friend of the deceased, and had transacted business for him in his lifetime, as this deponent has been informed and believes; and that both he and Mr. Field (who is a lawyer) were active in the jury-room in trying to procure the most unfavorable verdict to this deponent they could, from their previous sympathies with the deceased, as this deponent has been informed and verily believes.

That as this deponent has been informed and verily believes a proposed verdict was secretly handed to one of the jurors, or sent into the jury room, or prepared in advance by one of them, and carried in by him, which, if adopted by them, would have incorporated into their finding the words "felonious," "premeditated," and "malice aforethought," or similar words of the most prejudicial character to deponent, and that this was done with the knowledge and approval of the Coroner, notwithstanding the remonstrance of this deponent's counsel protesting that the facts placed before the jury were garbled, and not such as were within the power and control of the Coroner, if he really intended that the jury should have the whole truth.

And this deponent further saith that the indictment pending against him in this Court was, as he distinctly believes and charges, hurried through, through the instrumentality of private counsel connected with the prosecution nominally in behalf of the relatives of the deceased, but in reality representing other parties largely interested in business with the deceased in his lifetime, and who, with the deceased, were inimical to the deponent, not from any wrong he did them, but because he was familiar with transactions in which they had been jointly concerned, the exposure of which they justly dreaded.

And this deponent further saith that, as he has been informed, and verily believes, James Fisk, Jr., the deceased, as a matter of special malice and revenge, ignoring the Police Court altogether, went before the Grand Jury of this Court, empanelled at its last December term, and falsely and wickedly made a complaint against this deponent and one Helen Josephine Mansfield for a conspiracy. That the said Grand Jury was, as this deponent has been informed and verily believes, largely composed of the personal friends of the deceased, or those who were in the control of those friends, and that they are the same Grand Jury who found the indictment in question against this deponent. That, in the judgment of this deponent's counsel, even supposing them to be perfectly disinterested and impartial otherwise, after having been poisoned or prejudiced against this deponent by the false and calumnious statements of the deceased and his witnesses to sustain the manufactured charge of conspiracy against him and the said Mansfield, they were not a proper body to pass upon the subject of the indictment in question.

And this deponent further saith that, as he had been informed, and verily believes, the manufactured complaint of conspiracy was continued before the Grand Jury, after the death of the said Fisk, and, as he charges and believes, with a view to prejudicing him under the present indictment for homicide, and depriving him of the testimony of the said Mansfield, if she should be used as a witness in his behalf under the present indictment by disparaging or blackening her, so that he would not dare to resort to her as a witness.

That among other witnesses before the Grand Jury in reference to this charge of conspiracy, as this deponent has been informed and verily believes, appears the name of William Fullerton, Esq., who, in the *post mortem* proceedings before the Coroner's Jury, appeared as, or was assumed to be, one of the private counsel against this deponent; that this deponent had previously employed Mr. Fullerton as a counsel in the lifetime of the deceased in litigations which arose between them, and had paid him a counsel fee of $500, and that subsequently a demand was made upon this deponent by Mr. Fullerton for $5,000 additional for professional services, which claim this deponent refused to comply with or recognize, since which time Mr. Fullerton has been unfriendly to him; that on or about the 4th day of January, 1872, a summons and complaint was served upon this deponent in favor of Mr. Fullerton, of which a copy is herewith annexed, marked schedule "D;" that the award spoken of in the complaint was only $10,000 altogether; that Mr. Fullerton is possessed of many valuable secrets of this deponent, through his relation of counsel to this deponent, growing out of or affecting the relations and transactions of the deceased and this deponent, and that, notwithstanding this and the hostile attitude he has placed himself in, in suing this deponent for an unjust claim, he has been, as this deponent has been informed and verily believes, actively engaged in supervising the proceedings leading to the indictment in question, and preparing the case for the prosecution thereunder; that this deponent can attach no other explanation to his appearing in the Grand Jury room as a pretended witness in the charge of conspiracy above referred to, than the opportunity it gave him of exerting his influence and power as a counsel against him.

And this deponent further saith, that, as he has been informed and verily believes, an indictment was preferred against him and the said Mansfield, in this Court, upon the said manufactured charge of conspiracy, on or about the 19th inst.

And this deponent further saith that, as he has been informed and verily believes, and as he understands will appear by the minutes of the Grand Jury, no further witnesses or testimony were or was furnished to or taken before that body than to or before the Coroner's Jury.

And this deponent further saith that, as he has been informed and verily believes, a Grand Jury for the County of New York was duly empanelled in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New York, on Nov. 7, 1871; that its sessions were, on Nov. 29, 1871, continued, by an order of Court to December, 1871, from which day they were similarly extended to Dec. 30, 1871, from which day they were similarly extended to Jan. 27, 1872. Thus, as this deponent has been informed and verily believes, this Grand Jury were actually in session on Jan. 13, 1872, the day the indictment in question was ordered against this deponent by the body claiming to be the Grand Jury of this Court.

That W. H. Morgan, whose name appears as a witness on the minutes of the Grand Jury, in reference to the false charge of conspiracy, did heretofore, as deponent is advised and believes, appear as counsel for said James Fisk on a motion before Justice Brady of the Supreme Court, on the first day of December last past, and made an affidavit against this deponent.

That subsequently the summons referred to in schedule "D," bearing the name of said Morgan, as attorney for said Fullerton, was served on deponent.

E. S. STOKES.

## OTHER ZIEGENMEYER.

### Murderer of a Prussian Nobleman Arrested in Chicago.

### ames the Dead Man's Name and Takes Possession of His Effects.

### Body Found in a Manure-Pile—Full Confession of the Crime.

meyer has found his match in cool and ling murder, and in appropriating the vic- property and effects, if not in the skill which t criminal manifested in so long suc- ly baffling all attempts to solve the mys- This time the murdered man is a Prussian man, who had turned his attention to farm- Livingston County, near the village of t, and whose curious career has already de the subject of several newspaper para- The murderer was hunted down in Chi- whither he had fled, bringing all the effects dead man, and actually assuming to be that man, toward whom he bore a strong perso- semblance. The Dwight *Star* of yesterday s a full account of the crime and its dis- from which we condense the following:

ks ago yesterday morning the residents of t were startled by a rumor, that could traced to no reliable source, of the perpe- of a horrible murder, the victim being Panwitz, a Prussian nobleman, who has resident of our township for the past two Panwitz was sent from Europe by his to avoid the consequences of a duel, out the beginning of the Franco-Prus- in which he killed his man. Arriving untry with small means, he rented a of Mr. R. C. Adams, of Dwight, and upon the occupation of farming. On the 23d ult., he drew a part half-yearly remittance which accustomed to receiving from and, having spent some time in the left Dwight in his sleigh, with Freder- ter (his hired man and murderer) and Bienmiller, for his home. But he and quarrelled immediately, which, becoming able to Mr. Bienmiller, he left the sleigh ly half a mile from town, which was the of Panwitz till he was discovered, by the r's confession, under a heap of compost stable. The fact being known that he had money on the evening mentioned, and had left town quarrelling with the hired together with his absence from his usual excited suspicion, and inquiries tively made as to his whereabouts. Shafer, pplied to, stated that he had gone to Chi- and that he was to draw the corn on the market and then follow him to that with the team, for the purpose of engaging business of removing the *debris* of the district. This story not coinciding with ters in Nevada, where he had been sel- ling corn and receiving pay for the same the death of the murdered man, he was with falsehood, which so alarmed him that the team, taking all the effects of the for Chicago. He excited suspi- Gardner, Wilmington, and other points.

ON HIS WAY TO CHICAGO.

ing to sell the team, gun, and revolver of [illegible] he was so indis- both of these points as to try and pass off for Panwitz, and actually succeeded twelve with Panwitz's personal resemblance to the murdered man very close, and made more so by his being entirely in his clothes. These facts, com- the ears of his friends in Dwight, made a certainty, and orders were sent by es to track him up and arrest him. lls, Constable Sutton, of Gard- and Detective Winstead, of Wil- were put upon the trail, ly found him, after unremitting search, secure livery stable in an out-of-the-way Chicago, cleaning the horses, which he ring for sale at a very low figure.

THE MURDERER SECURED.

ing him at once in conversation, to make of his identity, they soon discovered he ir man, and at once manacled him, to e submitted without resistance, and tele- to Dwight for orders to return him. The s sent at once to Chicago, with the ne- papers, and on Monday night he arrived where he was given a hearing, and, on ing of Tuesday, made a full confession, mately where the murdered man was

THE CONFESSION.

fession was, in effect, that while going the sleigh, Panwitz quarreled with him, t both were drunk. After reaching Shafer put away the horses and entered where he found Panwitz divested of ing and lying on the bed. The quarrel ce renewed by Panwitz in a hard, bit- ner, and, for some retort on the part of e at once jumped off the bed and dealt r a kick in the small of the back, and back on the bed again, upon which Shafer monkey-wrench of large size, which was the table close by, and struck him on t temple with it; the force of the blow s skull, and he found that he had killed e don't remember of having struck him an once, though examination proves that nds could not have been made by less powerful blows. He then deliberated hat was best to do; whether give himself ake his escape, and finally concluded to he could.

BURYING THE BODY IN THE MANURE-PILE.

ing that he had not the means necessary himself beyond the reach of justice, he he could have time to sell the corn on before being suspected, and actually born to Nevada on Wednesday, Thursday, ay before leaving; the money for which with a reckless profusion that first drew ral suspicion upon him.

SHAFER'S HISTORY.

further makes confession that he is a erman, born at the city of Hanover. He this country two years ago, in search of whom he was engaged in the old coun- on his arrival in New York, he from some friend she had gone to Chicago. He first spent much d all his money trying to find her, being persuaded that she was in Chi- ough he could not find her, went to work a day-laborer for six months, at the end time, getting a faint trace of her, he far as Lemont and worked eight months the quarries. From thence he was in- e go to Kankakee County, where he nine months at various places as a farm hen, again becoming restless and anxious f his girl, he visited the German settle- r Dwight, but not finding her, and being eans, he sought employment. Hearing t Panwitz was in want of a hand, he tely came to town, sought him out, and d with him. This was thirteen weeks e which time he remained in Panwitz's ill he murdered him. He says he had t of killing Panwitz when he struck finding that he had killed him, and that he resembled him closely in size earance, he thought he could make his wearing his clothes, to make the re- e more perfect, particularly as he had letters, and other evidences of Pan- ntity, in his possession. He feels much at the result of the mishap, and fears the e of the community.

THE BODY FOUND.

iately after his confession, two wagon- townspeople repaired to the spot indi- Shafer as the place of burial, and, ging down through some fresh manure, ty of loose fresh hay was found, well and frozen. This being removed, a door d, which, being thrown aside, more y, well watered, was discovered, and its turn, being removed, disclosed the neatly-dug trench, picked out of the ound, just deep, wide and long enough it in. The body presented a terrible ap- though it was evidently washed before ut away—the whole right side head being broken and n, with quantities of manure adhering ands. Two shirts covered the upper e body, while a pair of drawers were osely over the lower limbs. In this it remained till the Coroner and his wed it, when it was taken to town, and prepared for burial. Upon entering it was discovered that the ceiling, tick of the bed upon which he was re covered with blood. No trace of the t with which the blows were dealt, f the clothes usually worn by the de- were found, and it is supposed that the t, together with the clothes and n earth taken from the trench in he body was laid, were put into the chests he carried away in the d which are now at Wilmington. Much was created when the body was own—multitudes following it with horror and the deepest exasperation, hought if the authorities had not taken tion to send Shafer to Pontiac on the h he would have been lynched. a powerfully built man of about six ght, some 30 years of age, with a coun- ot at all prepossessing, resembling in a ay, at first sight, the features of his which, upon close examination, im- e physiognomist very unfavorably.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

### an, Broken in Fortune and Health Great Fire, Cuts His Throat with a

Carpenter is an old and respected Chicago. He came here thirty years struggling young man, who was de- o make his way in the world. He enter- iness and succeeded. He acquired first competency, and afterward wealth. t, and had a family growing up around ything went smoothly with him until h of October, when the unsparing de- swept away his fortune, in common sands more. The disaster preyed the gentleman's mind. He became Brooding begot ill health. He had paralysis and suffered terribly from All this produced a species of insanity eral weeks his friends have exercised scrutiny over his actions, fearing that nd self-destruction. On Tuesday he tempt on his own life which was, how- The excitement made him ill, and day he continued to grow worse. and his wife watched faithfully

clock yesterday morning the household s residence, No. 199 West Wash- was startled by hearing horrible from Mr. Carpenter's bed- In an instant all was confusion. the apartment the spectators were the head of the house reclining in a of blood, a naked and gory razor in The weapon was snatched from of time. A physician was sum- on his arrival, the wounds in the throat of the would-be suicide were examined. It was found that the keen razor had slit the windpipe in two places, but, as by a miracle, the jugular artery escaped injury. The doctor instantly sewed up the unfortunate man's throat and had the patient placed in his bed, where everything that could tend to revive him was done. The wounds bled profusely, and the chances are that the unhappy gentleman cannot survive.

Mrs. Carpenter, who had watched over her husband faithfully ever since his illness, went out for a few minutes yesterday morning. Taking advantage of her absence, Mr. Carpenter broke open the drawer of a bureau and secured the implement wherewith he sought to end his existence. The distress of the family was dreadful, as the victim of his own insane rashness is a man of culture and a very pleasant person when in his proper senses.

## THE LATE JOHN G. GINDELE.

### Impressive Funeral Services at the Residence of the Afflicted Family.

### Eulogistic Addresses by Henry Greenebaum, Esq., and Mr. William Rapp.

The funeral services over the mortal remains of John G. Gindele occurred yesterday afternoon at his residence in Lake View. There was no pageant or gaudy display, but few funerals in this city have been more largely attended or have left an impression of sorrow upon more hearts than Mr. Gindele's. There were more than one hundred carriages drawn up around the house, containing representatives of all the city and county offices. There were delegations from the Germania, Concordia, Orpheus, and other Singing Societies, and from the Sharpshooters' Society.

The body was lying in the coffin, and, previous to the final covering from mortal view of the familiar features of the dead, the mourners gathered round to take their last farewell look at the features.

The sharp, biting air prevented anything like an out-door address, and the idea of a funeral oration at the grave was not entertained. The customary addresses were therefore made at the house of the deceased.

ADDRESS OF HENRY GREENEBAUM.

The first oration was delivered by Mr. Henry Greenebaum, in German, as follows: We have assembled here to-day to render the last homage to what remains on earth of our departed friend, John G. Gindele. To me has been assigned the difficult task of giving expression to the sentiments with which his death inspires us all, and I approach to the performance of this sacred trust with no ordinary degree of reluctance. Again, a good man has been summoned from our midst by the uncompromising messenger of death, and we pause in the usual routine of daily avocations to accompany the corpse to its final resting place, and, by witnessing the interment, to give a silent, but eloquent, expression of the appreciation and esteem we have borne him during his life-time, and as an earnest that we shall hereafter cherish his memory and seek to emulate his virtues. Mr. Gindele died, after a brief illness, at his residence, the morning of last Tuesday, the 58th anniversary of his birth. The sad tidings of his demise sped from mouth to mouth throughout the city of his adoption, and profound grief filled the hearts of all.

For twenty years past Mr. Gindele had lived in the city of Chicago, closely identified with her growth and development, to the shaping and fostering of which he had taken a most active and prominent position. For many years a public officer, most faithful and efficient, he has earned the confidence and meritorious acknowledgement of all! No wonder, then, that his unexpected death should cast a shadow of sorrow all over our city. Especially do we mourn the loss of a man in whom was combined to a superior extent the valuable judgment and exalted abilities of an architect and civil engineer of profound study and experience, coupled with a singularly disinterested and ardent desire to promote the beauty and future greatness of our city, at this time, when so much valuable property, both public and private, has been destroyed by fire, and Chicago has become the charitable object of a sympathizing world!

He came to us in the prime of his life, in 1852, and he brought valuable treasures with him. Not gold and silver did he bring, but he brought with him treasures far more precious. To the rising city of Chicago he brought a thorough practical, theoretical, and technical knowledge as a civil engineer and architect, an experience of twelve years of official career as such in Germany; he came possessed of incorruptible integrity and untiring industry, of a courteous, genial disposition, and in all respects an exemplary character.

Mr. Gindele was born on the 30th of January, 1814, at Ravensburg, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, where he began his studies at the age of 6 years. He was then under the protection of a step-father. At the age of 21 we find him a practical stone-cutter, a graduate of the Polytechnic Academy at Munich, an able engineer and architect, supporting a widowed mother, four sisters, and a brother. At the age of 24 years he received the appointment as City Engineer, in Schweinfurth, in Bavaria, which position he held until his emigration to the United States, consequent upon the reaction following the revolutionary events of 1848 in Germany, in which he participated as a lover of freedom and German unity. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Board of Public Works in the city of Chicago, a position to which he was subsequently re-elected and held by him in all during eight years.

The lake tunnel, the tunnelling under the Chicago River, as well as the deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, whereby the Chicago River has been cleansed, are lasting monuments to his engineering skill. The city authorities of Schweinfurth, in Germany, have held him in grateful remembrance, and obtained his advice on public improvements, while he was President of our Board of Public Works. In 1869 he was elected Clerk of Cook County, against the strong opposition of Edward Salomon, a position now made vacant by his death. His whole official record is an uninterrupted chain of honesty and faithfulness.

It is peculiarly gratifying to contemplate the character of such a man in these days of official corruption and bribery.

Mr. Gindele was, in the best sense of the word, a "man." Without membership in any Church, he had faith in a Supreme Being, and believed in the brotherhood of mankind. To his family circle he was a kind parent and devoted husband. Sad, indeed, is the affliction wrought by his death upon his widow, his children, and grandchildren. His gentle voice is hushed, his wise and experienced counsel will ne'er be heard again, but the memory of his virtues will be their guardian angel on earth, and lead them forward on a path of rectitude and truth.

To follow Mr. Gindele in all the various relations of life, in which he has exercised a happy and beneficent influence, would be impossible in the brief space of time allotted to me on this occasion. He was the efficient President of the German Aid Society in its palmiest days. He was the first President of the original Germania Mænnerchor in this city, and the presence here to-day, of so large a number of singers, testifies how gratefully they will cherish his memory. He has been an active member and at one time the President of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Association. He was a brave marksman in a higher sense. Aiming at a mark not easily to be reached, he succeeded early in life in becoming a gentleman and scholar, and the love and esteem of his fellow-men will follow him beyond the grave. Peace to his ashes!

ADDRESS OF MR. W. RAPP.

Mr. William Rapp then delivered an address in German. He said he had enjoyed the anticipation of seeing Mr. Gindele on coming here, because he had come from the same town. Now, however, he only saw him in his funeral robes. His own trouble, however, was as nothing compared with the grief of the family of the dead man. The whole city of Chicago, he said, lost by the death of Mr. Gindele an upright and exemplary citizen. Two genii hovered over his hearth—Undying Love, Undying Fame. It was Love which guided him in his relations with his family, his fellow citizens in the old country and in the new. It was Love likewise which led him to pursue his peculiar avocation. If he, who his whole life long, worked for mere work's sake, with scarcely any pecuniary profit, and still in the evening of his life looked to a paying business, it was chiefly done to provide for his family. Gindele in his old home in Germany gave up a safe and influential position in order to fight for liberty. The same motive led him when he, in 1854, took part in the first meeting in Chicago against Slavery, and in the worst days of the country's distress, he did not lose confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Union arms, but sent his three sons to fight in the ranks of the Union army. Love for the German way of living and thinking influenced him to organize the Singing and Sharpshooters' Societies. And when he worked as architect and engineer, day and night, it was not for the sake of money, but out of love for his vocation and for the common good. His fame will live in the old country where the main was changed by his genius at the city of Schweinfurth. His name will be remembered in the country of his adoption as long as the fresh, sweet waters of Lake Michigan moisten the lips of the citizens of Chicago; so long as the clear flood of Lake Michigan runs up the Chicago River; so long as tunnels connect the different divisions of the city; so long as the Chicago University and other solid structures remain. He planned them, and helped to finish them. Therefore he was not dead to his family, to us, to his old nor to his new country, and least of all, to the city of Chicago. As the most of his achievements stood the great fire, so would his name stand the test of time. His memory, the memory of the great architect of Chicago, will be our genius in the rebuilding of the city, which was his only thought during the last days of his life.

### Gas.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In recent conversations with two patrons of the Chicago Gas & Coke Company, they both informed me that they had paid their gas bills for September in the early part of October last; that their deposit receipts to secure payment of gas bills were destroyed by the great fire, and, therefore, they supposed their rights in the deposits were gone. I advised them that their deposits were good for the amount deposited, less a reasonable sum for gas consumed from the time that the last state of the metre was taken, in September, to the time of the fire. It is quite probable that there are many others who are laboring under a like misapprehension of their rights. Will you, therefore, draw public attention to it? Do you think it would be advisable for the Chicago Gas & Coke Company to insert advertisements in the newspapers advising their patrons of the Company's intentions in the premises? I am, &c., JUSTICE.

—They had a terrifying sensation in a boarding house in Davenport, Iowa, the other evening, the result of the penchant of the lady for a little fun. This lady put on a ghostly mask, donned a coat of her husband's, and, creeping softly to the door of another lady, pushed it ajar, and, with a groan, put her head in the opening. The occupant turned, and looked, gave a shriek, and fell on the floor in spasms. The fun-maker saw the result of her sport, and swooned away! The noise made by the victim caused a rush of other boarders to the scene, who appreciated the situation at once. It was with great difficulty that the frightened lady was restored to consciousness, and after that she was in a crazed state of mind for several hours. Meantime the other lady was taken to her room, where restoratives brought her to her senses. She inquired as to the condition of her friend, and, when some one told her the facts, she fainted again, remaining in an alarming condition so long that her husband and all about her were filled with the direst apprehensions. Both ladies were unable to leave their room the next day. Afterward there were penitence and forgiveness, and friendship returned.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### Responsibility of a Seller in a Warranty as to Quality.

### Dr. O'Brennan Finally Gets a Salve for His Wounded Scalp.

### Several Actions for Heavy Damages Against the City.

*Circuit Court.*

WARRANTY AS TO QUALITY.

In the case of Emerson W. Scott and others against C. A. Vogel, a verdict for $1,836.33 was returned. This was a suit to recover on a warranty as to the quality of a quantity of dried beef sold to the plaintiff. The Court instructed the jury substantially, that if defendant gave a written warranty, and the warranted beef was not at the time good marketable beef plaintiff should recover the difference between the price at the time of sale and the value of the meat at the time it was tendered back, allowing to defendant the benefit of the net proceeds of such sales as may have been made by plaintiffs. If defendant sold the beef as good marketable beef, without any written warranty, and without refusing to warrant, the law will presume an implied warranty, unless plaintiff agreed to purchase upon inspection to be made by the Inspector.

But a written warranty, given after sale and delivery, can only be relied upon, by proving a new consideration besides the price originally agreed upon, or unless it was given in pursuance of a verbal agreement made previous to the completion of the sale. In order to constitute an express warranty there must be not only an affirmation respecting the quality or condition of the thing sold, but it must be made with the view of assuring the buyers of the truth of the fact asserted, and must be received and relied upon by them, inducing them to make the purchase. It must appear that the warranty itself constituted a part of the consideration.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

In the case of Martin O'Brennan against the city, to recover for personal injuries resulting from the falling of plastering in the old Council Chamber, a verdict for $250 was returned. In regard to the point made by the defence that the county owned the building, and, therefore, that a recovery could not be had from the city, the Court instructed the jury that if the city had been for a number of years continuously in occupation of the room, and had made the ordinary repairs, in the absence of testimony showing the contrary, the law would presume that it was liable for injuries resulting from the defects in the ceiling complained of.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

The case of Jeremiah Mahoney against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company is on trial. The plaintiff claims for injuries to his person and damages to his team, caused by a collision with a locomotive at the intersection of Sangamon and Kinzie streets.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED AGAINST THE CITY.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by David De Golyer and Robert McClelland against the City of Chicago, in which damages are laid at $40,000.

A similar action was commenced by Robert McClelland, use, etc., against the same, in which damages are laid at $16,000.

A similar action was commenced by James K. Lake, use, etc., against the same, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

INSURANCE.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles E. Wiswall and others against the Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, in which damages are laid at $6,000.

SUIT AGAINST A TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by William A. James and others against the Erie & Western Transportation Company and Charles E. Chase, in which damages are laid at $1,000, to recover the value of two lathes lost *in transitu* between New York and this city.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., against Amos F. Tompkins, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Edward F. Pulsifer against Amos F. Tompkins, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Hanibal H. Chandler against Edward Ely, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by Alexander Bateson against Conrad Schlegal for a mechanic's lien on Lot 3, Block 6, Walter Wright's Subdivision of the north ½ of the south ½ of the west ½ of Section 28, township 39 north, range 14.

MANDAMUS.

A petition was filed by the People *ex rel.* William Kelsey Reed against the Comptroller, for a *mandamus* compelling that officer to issue a warrant on the Treasurer for a sum of money paid for the redemption of certain land from tax sale.

*Superior Court.*

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was confessed by Robert Hall in favor of Martha A. Dickman for $4,904.40.

REAL ESTATE.

A bill was filed by the Marine Company of Chicago against George R. Clarke and others, for the sale of part of Block 6, Walker & Stenson's Subdivision of the west ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 2, township 39 north, range 14.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by George M. [illegible] and another, use, etc., against T. A. Sikes, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

DIVORCE.

Isaac T. Reeves v. Emma H. Reeves. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married Jan. 14, 1867.

*County Court.*

THE NEW CLERK.

On yesterday Judge Wallace appointed George Wheeler, Esq., County Clerk *pro tem.*, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gindele.

*Supreme Court.*

OPINIONS FILED AND ORDERS MADE. NORTHERN GRAND DIVISION, CLERK'S OFFICE, Ottawa, Jan. 29, 1872.

The following opinions were filed, and orders made by the Supreme Court in this office, on the dates indicated below.

W. M. TAYLOR, Clerk.

JANUARY 24, 1872.

Beggeh vs. City of Chicago, rehearing allowed.

JANUARY 27, 1872.

173. Burnham vs. Muller, reversed and remanded.
266. Culver vs. Fleming, affirmed.
287. Schultz vs. Hay, reversed and remanded.
386 (of 1870). Morton et al. vs. Noble, reversed and remanded.
395. Brown impleaded, vs. Divine, affirmed.
411. Bridgeford vs. Riddled, reversed and remanded.
424. Stillwell vs. Barnett, reversed and remanded.
434. Gardner vs. Moore, Dis. want of briefs and abstracts.
453. Thompson vs. Sornberger, reversed and remanded.
490. Grob vs. Cushman, reversed and remanded.
538. Goit et al. vs. Joyce, reversed and remanded.
546. T. P. & W. R. W. Co. vs. Hobble, affirmed.
610. Abrahams vs. Levy, affirmed, want of briefs.
621. Smith et al. vs. Sheldon, set aside and appeal dismissed.
635. Cook vs. Norton et al., affirmed.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

### The Custom House Site.

Collector McLean yesterday at noon opened sealed proposals for sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to the old Custom House site. Only three bids were presented.

The first offered for sale was Block 95, bounded by LaSalle street, Fifth avenue, Adams street, and Jackson street, at $1,110,000. The property was represented by Weil & White, J. H. Steel, Bond & Bradley, and M. H. Miller.

The second bid was for the Bigelow block, bounded by Adams, Clark, Quincy and Dearborn streets, offered by F. H. Winston for $1,250,000.

The third was offered by Reese, Pierce & Co. for $1,515,000, being the block bounded by Clark, Monroe, LaSalle, and Adams streets.

The bids are for cash, the material on the ground excepted. They were sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, yesterday afternoon.

Condemnation proceedings have been instituted against the block on which the old building was situated, and appraisal Commissioners will shortly be appointed. The result of their judgment will be sent to Washington also, when a final decision will be arrived at.

### Announcements.

The members of the Fourth Unitarian Society are requested to meet at the house of the pastor, No. 1166 Indiana avenue, this evening, for a sociable and business meeting.

—The ladies of All Saints' Episcopal Church will give an oyster supper and promenade at Martine's Hall, Nos. 55 and 57 South Ada street, on Monday evening, Feb. 5. Good music will be in attendance.

—An important meeting of the people in sympathy with the spirit of the recently enacted Temperance bill, will be held in the hall of the Washingtonian Home, to-morrow evening.

—Mrs. J. F. Willing will lecture upon "Woman and her Possibilities," at the Union Park Congregational Church, on this evening, at 8 o'clock. As the lecture is under the auspices of the Ladies' Christian Union, it is hoped that a large audience will be gathered to hear Mrs. Willing. Tickets 50 cents.

—The gallant General Kilpatrick is announced for next Tuesday evening, in the Union Park Congregational Church, where he will deliver a special lecture to which season ticket holders, however, are admitted free. The subject is "The American Stump." Tickets for Parton's lecture next Monday evening are also on sale to-day.

—The officers-elect of Star of Hope Lodge No. 15, I. O. G. T., will be publicly installed into office, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms No. 372 West Madison street, on which occasion a new and costly set of officers' regalias will be presented. Short speeches and good singing may be expected. All friends of the cause of Temperance are cordially invited to be present.

### Board of Public Works.

The Board of Public Works perfected their new organization this afternoon. The arrangement is as follows: President, W. S. Carter; Treasurer, Redmond Prindiville; Engineer, E. S. Chesbrough. J. K. Thompson, the newly-appointed Commissioner, took his place in the Board.

The contract for raising the sunken vessels in the harbor—the Valleta, Eclipse, and Glenbulah—was awarded to W. Snyder at $5,000.

The Board, owing to the immense quantities of dust in the tunnels, ordered those thoroughfares to be carefully swept out.

The public are notified that the Collector of Water Taxes is about to take active measures in regard to citizens who are in arrears. The water supply will be immediately cut off from their houses, and 10 per cent will be added to their tax if they do not settle promptly at the Water Office.

### Meeting of Architects.

A meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held last evening at No. 21 East Van Buren street. In the absence of the President and Secretary of the Chapter, Messrs Willett and White were appointed to act temporarily in their respective positions.

There were but three members of the Chapter present, and three other gentlemen.

The Chair stated that it was not the intention of the Chapter to be a close corporation. On the contrary, they proposed to admit, and heartily invited every honorable architect of the city to join them.

On motion the regular business of the evening was postponed until the next regular meeting on Thursday evening next, and the meeting adjourned.

### An Alleged Kleptomaniac.

Mrs. Edward Brown, wife of a respectable citizen, resident on Blue Island avenue, was arrested last evening, on the charge of larceny. It is alleged against her that she recently entered a jeweller's store and purloined two gold rings. On being brought to the Madison Street Station last night, the keeper observed the prisoner attempt to swallow something. Search having been made, it was discovered that the prisoner had eleven rings and some other valuables concealed upon her person. How she came by them cannot now be proven. Her arrest caused profound sorrow and shame to her husband and family. Poverty cannot be alleged as a palliation for the offence, as the unfortunate woman is well to do. Her friends are puzzled to account for her strange conduct. Her husband visited the culprit in her cell last evening.

### Killed in a Sand Bank.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Stephens on the body of a man supposed to be Charles Bremer, a teamster. Deceased was employed in drawing sand from the pit of Peter Keller at Lake View. While occupied in digging out the sand the bank gave way and the unfortunate man was crushed to death beneath it. The team moved off and was afterward found making its way toward this city. The wagon was marked "Charles Bremer, No. 115 Grant street, Chicago." The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and the body was removed to the Morgue to await identification.

### Relief from Texas.

A letter received from a gentleman at Fort McKavett, Texas, contains a statement of money raised at that post for the relief of the needy sufferers in Chicago, the sum total having already been forwarded by check to General Sheridan. The statement is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of collection from officers and citizens at this Post | $270.00 |
| Net returns of entertainment given at the Post | 294.10 |
| Amount subscribed by Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry (Captain Clous), for the benefit of needy sufferers by the Chicago fire, without regard to race or color | 143.00 |
| Amount subscribed by Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry (Captain Cunningham), for the benefit of needy sufferers by the Chicago fire, without regard to race or color | 36.00 |
| Total | $743.10 |

### Prof. Richards' Lecture.

A large audience was gathered last evening at the Second Baptist Church, to hear Prof. Richards and witness his charming experiments in illustration of his position that oxygen is the "Matter King of the Universe." This evening the second of the course, "The Matter Queen," or hydrogen, will be given. The great number of seats already sold indicates that a crowded house will greet him.

### Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry:"

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.

| Time. | Ther. | Bar. | Wind. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Night preceding | — 4 | | | To 2 p. m. |
| 7:00 a. m. | — | 29.22 | S. W., g. | |
| 2:00 p. m. | 20 | 29.48 | S S W., g. | |
| 7:00 p. m. | 15 | 29.53 | S. W., g. | Inch. |

### Miscellaneous.

The residence of W. R. Baker, No. 26 Aberdeen street, was robbed last night of $250 worth of plate and clothing.

—The keeper of the Arctic House, who was arrested on a warrant and carried to Pittsburg, as stated in this paper, was, upon examination, honorably acquitted, and has returned home to receive the congratulations of his friends.

—Mr. Gardiner is manager of the Academy of Music, and not Mr. Lawler, as we stated yesterday. Mr. Lawler, according to the bills, is "Director of Amusements."

John Foreman, aged 35 years, a boarder at the Bremer House, 274 Milwaukee avenue, has been missing for some days and is supposed to have been frozen to death.

—A fire broke out at No. 37 Union Park Place, owned and occupied by H. Maynard, at 8:30 a.m. yesterday. Damage $150; insurance $5,000, in the Ætna; cause of fire, a defective flue.

—The alarm from box No. 274, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by fire in the two-story brick building, No. 90 North Green street. The place is owned and occupied by James Prendergast. Damage, $150. Insured for $1,000, in the Hartford Ætna.

—Owing to the want of a quorum, the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held no meeting yesterday afternoon. The absent members were paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late John G. Gindele.

—The hardware store of Jacobs & Harrison, Nos. 991 and 993 State street, was entered by thieves early yesterday morning. The burglars got in by means of a back window, and carried off about $500 worth of goods.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the remains of David Carney, who died suddenly on Wednesday night, at No. 6 Whitney street. Deceased was a sailor by profession. He was 35 years of age and had been addicted to drink. The jury, in consonance with the medical testimony, rendered a verdict of death from *delirium tremens*.

—Police Headquarters at the City Hall are being partitioned off into numerous pigeon-holes. The office of the Superintendent is about ten feet by six—just room enough for a chair, a small table, and a moderate-sized spittoon. People who come in to talk private business had better modulate their voices to the lowest [illegible].

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

OFFICE, 338 West Madison-st. (BRANCH OFFICE), 182 Twenty-second-st.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE. Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N. Y.

"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL." S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS AT FACTORY PRICES. State & 12th-sts.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS. J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York. BUILDERS IN IRON. Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago, 169 WABASH-AV.

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY. POCKET EDITIONS Of the REFERENCE BOOK for 1872, for all the North and Northwestern States, have just been received from the printer, and can be obtained by such of our subscribers as require them, on application at our office, 383 Wabash-av. R. G. DUN & CO. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

8,000,000 School Rewards. JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth-av., Chicago, Publisher of School Government, and Miscellaneous School Rewards, has just closed a contract with R. Bradley & Co., of 127 Nassau-st., New York, for over eight millions of beautiful Lithograph Rewards for his Spring trade.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ACADEMY, No. 11 Eighteenth-st. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal. Next term begins Monday, Feb. 5.

DENTISTRY.

C. R. E. KOCH, Dentist, Has reopened his office at 470 WABASH-AV.

BLANKETS.

BLANKETS! $3.50 for a pair 10-lb. Blankets. $1.75 for a single 5-lb. Blanket. D. NEWBURGER, 64 & 66 W. Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY CARSON, PIRIE & CO., RETAIL DEPARTMENT, 329 West Madison-st., OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS

Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.

GREAT SACRIFICES IN SILKS!

Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.

Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.

Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.

Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.

Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.

Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.

PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.

The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.

Neat Black and White Dark Check Poplins at 12 1-2 cts. yard.

Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.

Assorted lot Plain Satteens and Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.

Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.

Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.

Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.

Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.

Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.

Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.

Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.

Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.

Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.
Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.
Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.
Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.
Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.
Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.
Iron Frame do., 30 cts.
Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.
Gent's Underwear at sweeping reductions.
Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.

N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, Have Removed to the Brick Store 209 Michigan-av., North of Congress-st., and near the Tremont House,) *And are receiving a full stock of new and desirable goods. They have re-established their manufactory and can now fill orders for their popular custom made boots.*

REMOVAL. WM. H. HOLDEN Has removed to Room 64 Central Union Block, east end Madison-st. bridge.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN COOK STOVE, For Hard and Soft Coal or Wood. Wholesale and Retail. The Trade supplied at Albany prices, freight added. JAMES P. DALTON, Cor. Wabash-av. & Twenty-second-st.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA. Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c. CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO., Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

FRUIT.

ORANGES! Just received, and for sale low: 200 boxes Valencia Oranges. 350 boxes Palermo Oranges. By J. H. DIX, Wholesale Fruit Dealer, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

NEURILINE.

NEURILINE Is the only medicine which, externally applied, INSTANTLY cures NEURALGIA and NERVOUS HEADACHE, or money refunded. Price, $1 per bottle. E. C. ROGERS, General Agent, 58 South Halsted-st., Chicago. Sent by mail if ordered.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS CITY, *To Rent, and Furniture for sale, or a Partner Wanted.* An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE.

MARBLE MANTELS, CHEAP. A great sacrifice. Wishing to close out my business, preparatory to a visit to Italy, I will sell my entire stock of finished Mantels at very low figures. Call and examine immediately. AUSTIN DOUGHERTY, rear 299 West Madison-st., Chicago, (formerly 200 West Madison-st.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOUISA MUHLBACH'S NEW WORK. D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK, *Have Just Published:* Mohammed Ali and His House. An Historical Romance. By Louisa Muhlbach. With Illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. 1 vol., 8vo, 330 pages. Paper covers, price $1.00; cloth, $1.50.

"The study which enables the author to delineate so accurately the motives and incentives to action which moved men and women of a past age, must be close and untiring, and Louisa Muhlbach shows in all of her works a perfection which carries the reader into the very presence of the characters represented."—[Syracuse Journal.

HISTORICAL NOVELS, by Louisa Muhlbach. Each Novel Complete in One Volume. Beautifully illustrated. Price, in paper covers, $1.00 per vol.; in cloth, $1.50.

I. JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT.
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VI. HENRY VIII. AND CATHARINE PARR.
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Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT WARDROBE Keeps up its assortment of goods in all Departments, Winter and Summer, busy times and dull times. MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE. The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs. CHAS. A. LATON. Jan. 21, 1872.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY. I continue to buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents, also the scrip for 4, 8, and 12 months. R. D. STILES, 838 Wabash-av.

German of Cleveland. We will buy policies in this Company for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Lamar of Chicago. Policy-holders and attorneys having claims for collection are requested to call on SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

WE WILL BUY REPUBLIC INS. CO.'S Certificates of indebtedness, 4, 8, and 12 months. HERDMANN & LARMINIE, 56 South Canal-st., Room 5.

Cleveland Ins. Co. A few adjusted claims against the above Company bought at CITIZENS' BANK, 167 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE. WANTED—Policies and claims against the Lamar, People's, Republic, Occidental and Putnam Insurance Companies for cash. Apply to JAMES BAXTER & CO., 56 Central Union Block.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Vault Doors. BEARD & BRO., St. Louis. F. H. MERRITT, Ag't, 36 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

Nasal Douches, Club Foot Shoes, Crutches, Trusses, Ear Trumpets, Surgical Instruments and Druggists' Sundries. BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

50x125 on West Jackson, between Throop and Loomis; has stone foundation, and water, gas and sewer ready to connect; valued at $3,500. Will exchange for business property in burnt district and pay difference in lime or cash. Don't wish high priced property. C. B. COBB, 800 State-st.

CORRUGATED IRON. Shutters, doors, partitions. Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHACE & ABELL, DEALERS IN Real Estate, Offer improved and unimproved property in each section of the city and in Hyde Park. They will give careful attention to business and invite the patronage of parties having real estate which they wish sold. Taxes paid, money loaned on good security, and rents collected. *OFFICE: 326 Wabash-av.* Purchase money mortgages wanted by CHACE & ABELL.

W. B. LANGLEY, Wholesale dealer in Cheap Watches and Jewelry, 24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY, (Established in 1840,) SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr. 812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st., PHILADELPHIA. Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

STAR FOUNDRY. 217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railing and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc. G. M. C. BRACKETT.

KEELY & KIRWIN, WHOLESALE Liquor Merchants, 299 & 301 South Canal-st., CHICAGO.

JOHN A. LOMAX, 14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling, West Virginia, Draught Ale. Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that want a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.* Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods At PORTER & HOYT'S, 130 Twenty-second-st., Chicago. SHIRTS, ready-made and made to order.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN. $50,000 in sums to suit, on good business property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 163 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

Business Partner Wanted. In a Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment in Cincinnati, Ohio, having the VERY BEST class of trade in the city; the dressmaking established ten years. This is an excellent opportunity for a practical business lady that understands managing either of the departments, as the present owner finds it impossible to attend properly to both. For particulars and references address MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, Post Office Box 2168, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold, and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

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| Single copy, one year | $1.50 |
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| Ten copies, one year | 12.50 |
| Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club | 20.00 |
| Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club | 50.00 |

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| Single copy, one year | $5.00 |
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COLLADAY, TROUT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 122 Michigan-av., AND Nos. 24 and 26 Bank-st., Philadelphia, Have now in stock a full line of DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, Of the very best Eastern Manufacturers, to which we invite the attention of the Jobbing Trade.

LARD.

REFINED LARD! ALSO WINTER-STRAINED LARD OILS, SIGNAL, AND MACHINERY OILS. We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

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Dry Goods Bank. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. 336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

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| Jarvis Slade, | Eldridge, Dunham & Co. |
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| James Emott, Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.) | |
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| Henry Almy, | Almy & Co. |
| Wm. Post, | Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co. |
| Jesse Seligman, | J. & W. Seligman & Co. |
| William P. Brintnall. | |

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances. WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, of BUTLER & CO., 167 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, government, and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Updike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, BANKER, Will open a BRANCH OFFICE at 25 CANAL-ST., Between Washington and Randolph, February 5, 1872.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1868. MANUFACTURERS OF Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding. All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight. Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Bar Lead. Orders from the trade solicited. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., North Clinton-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

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BRICK MAKING ALL THE YEAR. CALDWELL'S HOT-AIR FURNACE OVEN and DRYING CARS, for drying Brick, Tile, Wetting, Lumber, Staves, Fruit, Peat, and other articles. Bricks dried every day as fast as made, at all seasons, wet or dry. No brick washed or lost by frost or rain. [illegible] making of unburnt brick; no angled or corners. [illegible] E. CALDWELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS! Large & Enthusiastic Audience LAST EVENING. PROF. RICHARDS' Grand Scientific Lectures! ON THE WEST SIDE. *Second Baptist Church,* Cor. Morgan and Monroe-sts.

SCIENCE, INSTRUCTION, AMUSEMENT Combined, forming an exhibition of such DAZZLING BEAUTY as to surpass the WONDERS OF MAGIC. Secure Tickets immediately if you would be sure of a seat.

THIS EVENING, FEB. 2, THE MATTER QUEEN HYDROGEN.

The lecture will be profusely illustrated by a grand series of brilliant experiments, with unsurpassed apparatus, which have won the plaudits of admiring thousands in the principal cities of the Union. The lecture will begin at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Single tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the Bookstore of Wm. G. Holmes, 194 West Madison-st., and at the door.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE, COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV. BENEFIT OF Miss Alice Dunning (Lingard.) *A Day After the Wedding! Lingard's Sketches! Naval Engagements!* Saturday—FAREWELL LINGARD MATINEE.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE, Union Park Congregational Church. The Managers take pleasure in announcing to their West Side patrons that they have arranged to give a special lecture by GEN. KILPATRICK, On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 6, To which season ticket-holders will be ADMITTED FREE. TICKETS NOW FOR SALE. Admission, 50 cts.; reserved seats, 75 cts. For sale at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st., West Side Library, 236 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 630 West Lake-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison. LUCILLE WESTERN EVERY EVENING, Commencing Monday, Feb. 5, in her original version of EAST LYNNE; EAST LYNNE; EAST LYNNE; EAST LYNNE; Or, The Elopement. In active preparation her entirely NEW PLAY, entitled the MENDICANT; Or, Stricken Blind. Friday, BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN. Saturday, GRAND EAST LYNNE MATINEE. Box book now open. Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.

STAR LECTURE COURSE, Michigan-av. Baptist Church. THE POPULAR HISTORIAN, JAMES PARTON, Will deliver his last great lecture, "Who Are The Vulgar?" NEXT MONDAY EVENING. TICKETS NOW FOR SALE. Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seat, 75 cts. For sale at Cobb's Library, 279 Wabash-av., Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av., and Bliss & Sharp's, 164 Twenty-second-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE. Corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts. CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. FIRST WEEK OF MARK HUGHES. Under the Lamp Post! Under the Lamp Post! Grand Railroad Collision. The Stock Yard Dummy Off the Track. Obeying Orders. The Picnic Skirmishers. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the great sensational artists HARRIGAN AND HART. In active preparation, the grand, allegorical picture of PROGRESS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison. The management takes pleasure in announcing, for positively this week only, an engagement with MR. JOSEPH MURPHY, Who will appear in Fred G. Meader's highly sensational drama HELP, entirely re-written and re-arranged and with the introduction of entirely new scenery by Farren, and novel mechanical effects by Barstow, making it the most attractive of all modern dramas. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GLOBE THEATRE. Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. Every evening until further notice, the great Comedy of the age TRUE AS STEEL! Glorious Farce of the OBSTINATE FAMILY. [illegible] Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS. Friday, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock a. m. Parlor Furniture, in Green Reps; Silk, Terry, Brocatelle, and Hair Cloth Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, etc.; Chamber Sets in great variety; Bureaus, Washstands, Book-cases, Hall Trees, Etageres, Sideboards, Work Tables, Marble Library and Wood-top Tables, Office, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, etc. We shall also sell second-hand Furniture, Desks, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Stoves, Mirrors, etc., which are first-class. Sale to take place at our new quarters, Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. We are furniture manufacturers' Agents, and sell new goods at private sale through the week at their prices, and guarantee the goods. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Top and Open Buggies, Democrat Wagon, and Harness, At auction, on Saturday morning, Feb. 3, at 11½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 & 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE, New and second-hand FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., at Auction, on Saturday morning, Feb. 3, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., At auction, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av. REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Rockers, Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Lounges, Carpets, Crockery, Mirrors, Window Shades, etc., On Saturday, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

BLISS & SNOW OFFER CASH BOOKS, With Printed Headings. Medium and Demy LEDGERS and JOURNALS, Ruled with cash columns. A large assortment of FINE MEMORANDUMS. ENVELOPES! In White, Rose Tint, Amber, Canary, Melon, Corn, Buff, Blue, Green, and Manilla of all sizes and qualities. Drug and Pay Envelopes, Copying Books, Copying Presses and Stands, French Printed Copying Ink (plain and quarto), Initial Note and Envelopes, Leather Travelling Bags, Thermometers, and a full line of Blank Books and Commercial Printing. Also Blank Book Manufactory and Commercial Printing. BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. By mutual agreement, the firm of Francis & Webber has been dissolved from and after this date. J. N. FRANCIS, C. E. WEBBER.

Having sold my interest in the firm to J. N. FRANCIS, he will assume the payment of the debts, and is authorized to collect all debts due, settling up the business of the late firm. C. E. WEBBER.

Having purchased the interest of C. E. Webber, the undersigned will continue the business on his own account, paying and collecting all debts of the late firm. J. N. FRANCIS.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Hibben & Co. having dissolved by limitation, Wm. H. Hadduck, Cincinnati, Ohio, withdraws, [illegible]

## NEW YORK.

### The Carnival of Crime in the Great Metropolis.

### Line of Defence to be Taken by Stokes' Counsel.

### Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Robberies, burglaries, deadly assaults, and murders continue, and, indeed, increase in this city and vicinity. Rampant ruffianism is now so recognized as the inevitable condition here that with the perusal of the details of some daring outrage, the interest felt by many ceases. So much has it become a matter of fact that criminals of the worst class, those most dangerous and daring, have, if not protected and encouraged, at least been so tolerated in the pursuit of plunder and commission of crime, by the worthless police, that again and again it is said, "An honest man has not half the protection afforded to a thief." Men guilty of daring crimes, well-known to be criminals, walk the streets with perfect immunity, and at night waylay, rob, beat, and murder honest men with impunity. The robbers of the Grafton Bank, of Massachusetts, though well-known and distributing plunder lavishly in the face of the city police, were not brought to justice until a Massachusetts detective, alone and unaided, came here, boarded in the den of one of the burglars, gained the confidence of the mob and finally trapped all the principal robbers. Other cases of a similar character are continually occurring. Dutch Heinrich holds the confidence of the detectives, and is on terms of intimacy with them. There are several indictments against him on which he has never been tried. The man arrested in Washington the other day with Blatchford's stolen bonds in his possession, and who gave the name of Horace Corpe, is understood to be an old hand at bank robbing, who has done considerable business in the Southern States, and of whose character and career Glover, the bond-smasher now on trial in Boston, could give an interesting history, and yet none of the principal detective officers seem aware of his antecedents, and Judge Hogan, who, after examination, had judgment enough to hold him for trial is now ignorant of the fellow's real name and character. The brutal outrage upon Albert Bornowsky, a well-known merchant, on Sunday morning at the Mansion House, by Dennis Brady, Thos. Cummings, and Michael Donovan, three well-known desperadoes, is still fresh in the minds of the public. It is now certain that Brady, dressed in the garb of a Philadelphia policeman was the leading spirit in the most daringly planned and most cunningly executed bank burglary ever perpetrated in this country. Officers of the Kensington Park Bank, Philadelphia, were surprised by a member of the police force to all appearance walking into the bank, and informing them that the Captain had heard that an attempt would be made to rob the bank that night, and that a force of police would be sent to take up their quarters in the building and protect it. The officers felt very much gratified, informed the watchman that the police would come, and ordered him to admit them. These are a few of the many instances of daring crimes which the police seem powerless or unwilling to prevent. The thieves and robbers have such a thorough organization that they swear an alibi when any of their number are arrested, or fall upon citizens or policemen who seize the scoundrels and effect releases. This community is exceedingly alarmed and excited, and many quiet persons go armed. Vigilance committees are seriously talked of, and may be formed at any time. People seem prepared for meting out summary justice to hordes of villains in and about the city.

STOKES' CASE.

It is asserted upon what claims to be authority that Stokes' counsel will take this line of defence: They will try to prove that Stokes shot Fisk in self-protection; that his own life had been threatened repeatedly, and his footsteps dogged for some time before the murder of Fisk. The assault on Dorman B. Eaton, as before mentioned, will be made to bear upon the case. They will try to prove that Fisk was armed at the time of the shooting, and that he shot himself; that from his own pistol came the ball which killed him. Stokes' counsel are to maintain that Stokes only fired one shot, which struck Fisk in the arm. On the other side it will be shown that no pistol was found about Fisk's clothes, and his valet, who always dressed him, will swear he did not have a pistol at the time, but the idea will be to befog the jury into a state of doubt. Fisk did carry a pistol once, but a good while before the murder. One day he went into the Erie office, and calling the bookkeeper to him said: "Here, take this—pistol, I don't want the —— thing around. You may have it, but never bring it back to me." That attendant has now in his possession the last pistol Fisk ever carried.

GOLD.

Contrary to expectation the Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, did not change the discount rate. Some of the foreign bankers, in Wall street, were yesterday buying gold on the expectation that the rate would be advanced. The bull movement, therefore, could not be sustained, and the price to-day fell off to 109⅜. The weakness in exchange also had an unfavorable [illegible] ... [illegible] on the market. The rates paid for carrying were 6 to 7 per cent, and the closing quotation was 109⅜.

MONEY

opened easy, but became active before the close of bank hours, and some of the brokers paid 7 gold. The fair rates were 7 currency on stocks and 6@7 on Government bonds.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were quiet and firm.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 103¼, and Unions at 92 to 92½ for firsts; 81½ to 82¼ for land grants; 87 to 87½ for incomes, and 33½ to 33⅞ for stock.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quite weak, and prime sixty day's bankers was quoted at 108¾ to 108⅞. Sight was more active at 109¾.

STOCKS.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was very tame, and the volume of business small. Erie showed the most activity. The market at the close was firmer.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour was fairly active and steady, on limited arrivals. Good No. 2 and superfine were in demand. Holders of wheat were very firm, but in the absence of much shipping inquiry, prices of spring were nominal. Choice winter was held with much confidence. Corn was better. The supply of dry is not large. The demand was good, chiefly for export.

To the Associated Press.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—At the Custom-House investigation, this morning, a letter was read from William Perkins, of Dover, N. H., offering to give information, and he was subpoenaed. Senator Howe said Generals Porter and Babcock could be examined in Washington. The Senator's duties called him to that city. Casserly objected to adjournment to Washington. It was then agreed by a vote of 4 to 2 to examine Generals Babcock and Porter at Washington. Mr. Rogers testified that Weigher Thompson returned the weight of coal to his firm considerably in excess of the actual weight; this was because he refused to give the weigher certain coal which he desired. John C. Hopper testified to abuses connected with the examination of foreign baggage, and said that the loss to the Government by these frauds is estimated at $100,000.

Mr. Bixby also stated the whole profits of the North River General Order business at $60,000 to $75,000 annually. His relations with Colonel Leet were friendly. There have been complaints about the General-Order business, and the only remedy is to divide it among a number of stores. To give steamships their own General-Order stores would afford greater facilities for smuggling. The witness had always been a Democrat, and Grinnell and Leet knew it.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASE.

It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company has purchased property on the north-west corner of Broadway and Dey streets, for $800,000, and propose to erect a handsome substantial office.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees of the Market Savings Bank have agreed to offer a reward of 2,500 for the arrest of Conklin.

A BILL SETTLED.

It appears that the bill of Powers, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, for rooms, attendance, etc., upon the occasion of the assassination of Colonel Fisk, when a large portion of the house was literally monopolized by sympathizing friends of the murdered man, was only $500, instead of $2,500, as has been reported, and has been paid within a few days.

ROBBERY.

The windows of Tobias' jewelry establishment in the Bowery were robbed, this afternoon, and the proprietor severely wounded by one of the thieves, whom he attempted to arrest.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a memorial to Congress recommending a law regulating the shipping of seamen; also, for a law prohibiting the throwing of cinders and refuse into the harbor, and a law regulating quarantine abuses.

FISK'S WILL.

The will of James Fisk was admitted to probate to-day. The estate was sworn to as not exceeding a million dollars. His widow is the sole executrix, Mr. Jordan acting as co-legatee.

SAFES.

The *Times* has the names of the persons to whom safes were furnished by J. McBride Davidson, for which the bills were paid by the city. Friends of the Ring people received safes for which about $30,000 were paid. The safe expenses of Davidson were in all about $400,000. The balance is yet to be accounted for.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

At a special meeting of the Workingmen's Union, last evening, a report was read that no change had taken place in the aspect of the coopers' strike, which still continues. The Secretary declines to admit to membership coopers who have now gone to work in shops not recognizing the rules of the Union.

THE NEW BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Board of Audit, just created, meet to-day. Claims will be passed upon to the amount of about $6,000,000. The members are Comptroller Green and Commissioners Stebbins and Van Nort.

THE STOKES CASE.

At the meeting of the Oyer and Terminer Court, this morning, Judge Ingraham announced that he denied the motion of counsel for Stokes to quash the indictment against him. The trial will accordingly take place under the present indictment. Stokes and his counsel were in attendance. Stokes' counsel handed in very voluminous pleas in mitigation, and Court adjourned until Monday.

## CHECK-RAISERS.

### Three Eminently-Successful Latter-Day Multipliers Arrested and Identified in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Henry C. Corneys, agent of Jay Cooke & Co.'s National Life Insurance Company, of this city, Dr. S. Leroy Swannstadt, and James A. Ludwig, dentist, of this city, were arrested to-day by Smith, Pearson, and West, detectives, as the parties who have been passing raised checks on different banks throughout the country. Corneys was identified by U. D. King, Teller of the Fort Pitt Banking Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., as the party who presented a check for $7,400 at their bank, Nov. 6 ult., and received that amount. This check was drawn by Daniel Wallace, of Pittsburgh, on the above bank, payable to Amos White, of McKeesport, Pa., or order, for $24.50, which had been raised to $2,400. The words "or order" were erased so that it read "or bearer." Dr. Swonnstadt is now identified by Mr. Samuel, paying teller of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, as the party who presented a check and received $3,600 on Dec. 12 last. The check was drawn by Smyzer, Milton & Co., payable to Amos White, for $36.50, and had been raised to $3,600. Swannstadt also collected from the First National Bank of Richmond, Va., on Sept. 22 last, $3,000 on a check of G. Barksdale, Treasurer of Galley's Mills, raised from $30.48, also $30 from the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, on a check of Poriers, Gould & Co., raised from $25.30. Ludwig collected from the First National Bank at Washington, D. C., August 1, $30 on a check drawn by Ross, Ray & Bros., raised from $30.70. The detective firm which has been on the track of these parties for eight months have lists of other raised checks amounting to $50,000, by different banks to the same operators, but the bank officers were not present to-day to identify the prisoners. Corneys and Swannstadt were arrested at a little after 1 o'clock to-day in the office of the National Life Insurance Company, No. 12 Post Office avenue, and Ludwig on the street. They were identified by the bank officers. Before his arrest was made letters were found in Corneys possession addressed to F. B. Thomas & Co., Philadelphia, Millers, dated Coulterville, Feb. 2, advising them of the shipment of eighty bushels of wheat, and requesting their check in payment. The letter was signed John O. Harkey. It is stated by the detectives that Ludwig is the forger who manipulated the checks and the other collected the money. It is also positively asserted by the detectives that the parties were negotiating with and tempting a young bank teller to pass a check for $40,000. Corneys and Ludwig were this afternoon handed over the officers from Pennsylvania on requisition from the Governor of that State, and Swannstadt to officers from Kentucky on a requisition from the Governor, and leave to-night. All the parties are natives of this State, Corneys being from Carroll County, Ludwig and Swannstadt from Frederick County, and all for some time residents of this city, occupying respectable, social, and business positions. Ludwig, the dentist, had an office at No. 94 North Eutaw street, and Dr. Swonnstadt, physician, at No. 34 North Howard.

## MICHIGAN.

### Fire at Kalamazoo—Obituary—Premium List for the Next State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 1.—A Kalamazoo special of today says: "A fire here, last night, destroyed S. O. Groesbeck's grocery store, Alfred Greenwood's restaurant, Miller, Wicks & Terrill's butcher shop, Charles Smith's harness shop, Charles Seymour's restaurant, and E. Binder's barber shop. The loss on buildings is $10,000 with but little insurance. They were owned chiefly by Pelic Stevens, Jerome Stevens, and John Rae. The losses on stocks will reach only about $2,500, much of the merchandise having been saved. Barrett & Lorrey lost $500 by crockery thrown out on the ice.

A Ypsilanti letter brings news of the death there of E. Darrow, Professor of Latin and Greek in the State Normal School.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have revised the premium lists for the next fair, and have increased it $1,200 greater than it was last year, including about $2,000 for racing. There are increased offers for poultry and swine. Of fruits, premiums will be given for all the leading varieties. There are no saddle horse premiums.

## RAILROAD DISASTER.

### A Train Jumps the Track—Eight Persons Killed and Eighteen Wounded.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 1.—A horrible accident occurred this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Rockport. As the Buffalo express train was nearing that point, a rail broke, precipitating the train over an embankment about thirty feet high, wrecking the cars, which were set on fire by the stoves. Four of the passengers were instantly killed, and four died of their injuries, and some eighteen others are more or less injured. Among the killed is the wife of Professor Lewis Pratorius, of Wilkesbarre; Judge Dannalew, Justice of Luzerne County, had his arm and shoulder broken. Among the killed were also a colored woman and her two children.

### Opposition to the Chicago Relief Bill.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade, this evening, the question of relief to Chicago by admitting building and other material free of import duty being under discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the merchants, manufacturers, and importers of St. Louis, through their Board of Trade, respectfully represent that the proposed method of relief is impracticable and unjust, in this, that it would unsettle values, complicate the collection of revenue, open a way to fraud, and place the burden of relief upon a few classes, while it should be borne equitably and alike by all.

*Resolved*, That any aid that Congress in its wisdom may deem proper to extend should be by direct appropriation from the National Treasury, by which process Congress and the whole country will know the exact amount contributed, and every interest will bear its proportion of a national tax to rebuild Chicago.

The Merchants Exchange also passed resolutions to-day, expressing deep sympathy with Chicago in her distress, but believing it impossible to form a bill remitting duties on imports that will relieve the actual sufferers without opening the doors to gross and stupendous frauds. The concluding resolution is as follows:

We deem it our duty to declare to our Senators and Representatives in Congress that it is the unanimous opinion of the Exchange that the interests of the manufacturing industries of the West demand that the bill now pending shall not become a law.

Copies of both sets of resolutions were sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

### Goldsmith Maid's 2:17.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1.—The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association, to which was referred the appeal of S. D. Bruce and others for a decision respecting the validity of the record of two minutes and seventeen seconds claimed by the bay mare Goldsmith Maid at Milwaukee, Sept. 6, 1871, decided:

First. That said Cold Spring Course on the day of said race exceeded one mile in length, measured in the manner required by Article 19 of the By-laws.

Second. That said race was a public race within the scope and meaning of Rule 42.

Third. That the official record of said Association presents no protest or other allegation of disqualification to either horse. That said record contains conclusive evidence that Goldsmith Maid won the race in three heats, of which the time as taken by judges and properly placed in the record of the Association was severally 2:21¼, 2:17, 2:21½.

Fourth. That the proof is conclusive that in each heat of the race said Goldsmith Maid trotted fairly, and performed a full mile.

Fifth. That the judges of said race employed the assistance of all necessary persons to enable themselves to properly understand and judge the race in all its parts; that the knowledge which they thus possessed of the performance, and the aforesaid decision of the race, which they have recorded, were not in any reasonable sense invalidated in consequence of an interruption of their personal view of a part of the course caused by objects occupying the range of their vision. For these reasons we confirm the validity of the record produced by the Association, which establishes that Goldsmith Maid, in the second heat of said race, trotted a mile in 2:17.

### A Baby Brigand.

Sonoma County, California, the other day was nearly struck dumb with amazement. There had previously been a stage robbery near Cloverdale perpetrated by five or six robbers—stout able-bodied men—who found no difficulty in capturing a stage-load of passengers, and who added murder to robbery by shooting one of the passengers. Some of these fellows have been permitted to plead guilty to a charge of highway robbery, although they were clearly guilty of murder. But a few weeks afterward the stage was again stopped by a single individual, and the treasure-box was thrown out to him on demand by the accommodating driver. It turns out that a boy not over fourteen years of age, and probably less, presenting a stake, was able to freeze a stage-load of passengers with terror, and, as if by magic, to make a treasure-box fall at his feet. Whether this baby brigand devised the affair as a grim joke, or was really in earnest, does not clearly appear. But since the boy, weaned or unweaned, has been captured, comparative safety has been secured in Sonoma County.

### A Mutual Ku-Klux Scare in Georgia.

A funny story comes from Columbus, Ga. It appears that Columbus has a dark and gloomy bridge, and dire stories of Ku-Klux outrages are connected with its midnight history. Now, a certain white Republican of the city the other night, belated on one side of the river, was obliged to pass through this bridge to reach his home. Slipping cautiously and quietly along under protection of the shadow, he reached its centre. It so happened that a negro who had stolen a plank on the other side was likewise cautiously feeling his way over the bridge, and just in the darkest part the stolen plank struck the timid Caucasian full in the face, knocking him down. He arose and fled one way, swearing to inquiring friends that the Ku-Klux had assaulted him, and that he only escaped with his life. The negro dropped his plank and made a clean shoot for the other side, reporting that the Ku-Klux had met him on the bridge, robbed him, and maltreated him in the most fearful manner.

## FROM FRAILTY TO STRENGTH.

### Annual Meeting of the Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge.

### Report of the Secretary—Hospital Accommodations Sadly Needed.

The annual meeting of the Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. The President occupied the chair. The early part of the afternoon was spent in discussion by the ladies, the nature of which necessarily exempted visitors from attendance.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The delicate portion of the proceedings having been duly disposed of, the following report of Mrs. Mitchell, temporary Secretary, was presented. It may be explained that Miss Thompson, Secretary of the Board, had retired from that office at the time of the fire. Her report up to that time was presented, but as the subjoined contains the same information identically, and is rather comprehensive than supplementary, that of Miss Thompson is omitted:

Trusting to interest and satisfy all friends of the institution, we are prepared again to render a report. The past year, more than ordinarily eventful to the whole world, has not been uneventful to us. In the present disordered state of human affairs progress is only made through steady and persistent effort against evil. While, therefore, we recognize fully the power of facts and statistics, let us, in looking for results, not confine ourselves wholly to those, but remember that the entire result of our patient endeavor is not, and never can be, known. After long and earnest striving our labors seem sometimes to have been in vain, yet impressions have, perhaps, been received, which may at some future time, long and late though it be, will assist in changing a poor, wicked, defiant sinner into a loving angel of God. In the most sorrowful hours then, we will not be sleeping disciples, but will faithfully watch and earnestly pray.

During the year, eighty-eight fallen women have been received into the Home. Of these twenty-one have been provided with honorable employment; twenty-six have been restored to their friends; eight have been sent to the hospital; seven have left without permission; eight have been discharged, who were not willing to give up stimulants and were weary of their efforts to reform. Nineteen now remain in the institution. Ten children have been born; but one death has occurred.

Inasmuch as we lack hospital accommodations, we have been reluctantly compelled to refuse a class of cases which seem properly to belong to our work, wherein we have sometimes achieved our best results. It has been a cherished intention to make an addition to the institution. Subscriptions for that purpose were started last summer, and were progressing well when the grievous calamity of the fire swept all our plans away for the future. Without hospital accommodations and proper attendance, we overwork our matrons, and prevent proper attention to the reformatory work, which is the primary object of the Home. We do not relinquish the intention to make the institution self-supporting eventually. The difficulties to contend with are great, but, as we believe, not insurmountable.

Soon after our last annual meeting, the services of Miss Emmeline Dryer was secured as Assistant Matron. Miss Dryer took charge of the sewing department and the school until the month of September, when she resigned. Miss Dryer's resignation was accepted with regret, as she was highly esteemed and respected in the institution. Our school was in session seven months of the year. On the first day of August, Mrs. Tuck was engaged as housekeeper. She is still with us, discharging her duties most faithfully, and is universally beloved. By permission the inmates address her as "mother," and to them she is indeed "a mother in Israel."

Miss Gilmore, our present Matron, was allowed a month's vacation during the past summer, on account of ill health, after which she resumed the position she seems so admirably adapted to fill. Our inmates have always manifested the greatest attachment for her, and her quiet but firm discipline rarely fails to subdue the most rebellious spirit. Finding her, by experience, to be a true friend to them, the necessary obedience soon becomes a pleasure, and is cheerfully accorded. We are very thankful that in this chaotic time, owing to our faithful Matron, we have had so little anxiety for the welfare of our Home. Until prevented by the fire, Mr. Tuthil King conducted religious services on Sunday morning. Mr. Howard took charge of the Bible-class. The Rev. John J. Herrick has often held Divine service in the institution. We would most earnestly thank him, and all others who have attended to the spiritual welfare of the inmates. It is to be remembered that most of them have not seen the Bible for years,—some never.

After a brief attempt to show the lack of wisdom in characterizing all the victims of social disorder as infamous, the report continues:

Ignorance, frivolity, lack of occupation are the causes which operate most powerfully to increase the number of these women. Should the blessed day arrive when labor, as well as education, shall be compulsory we may hope for better things.

We gratefully acknowledge the donations received through the year, and offer our sincere thanks to the various donors. We would again acknowledge the never-failing kindness and courtesy of Dr. Tenn. Unremitting in his services, unwearied in his efforts, we cannot sufficiently thank him for his fidelity.

The report concluded with an expression of confidence in the future of the institution, and cordial thanks to those who had contributed to its present success. The report was listened to with attention.

FINANCIAL.

The following is the annual statement of receipts and expenditures for the year 1871:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand, Feb. 2, 1871 | | $3,929.73 |
| Received from City Comptroller | $4,023.00 | |
| Received from rents on property, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, (1870 and 1871) | 1,207.95 | |
| Received from the Burr fund (1870 and 1871) | 1,411.15 | |
| Received from the interest on bonds | 343.47 | |
| Received from interest on loans | 344.23 | |
| Received from donations for building fund | 314.80 | |
| Received for work done in the institution | 365.84 | |
| Total receipts for the year | | 7,010.46 |
| On hand and received during the year | | $11,040.19 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Matrons' salaries | $777.05 | |
| Current expenses | 2,639.29 | |
| Water tax | 17.50 | |
| Insurance | 45.00 | |
| Repairs and labor | 342.45 | |
| Total | | $3,821.29 |
| Cash on hand | | 7,218.90 |
| | | $11,040.19 |

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell and others, who addressed the Board briefly.

The Board adjourned until Saturday afternoon for the completion of business.

## PERSONAL.

Among the rich men of Boston are one worth $12,000,000, one $8,000,000, and six $5,000,000 each.

—"Solon Shingle" Owens is taking a vacation at his home in Maryland. "Jes so, Jedge."

—General Kilpatrick was recently astonished, at Rockford, Ills., to find himself billed for a lecture on "The American Stomach."

—Glashier, the aeronaut, has noticed that the voice of a woman is audible in a balloon at the height of about two miles, while that of a man has never reached higher than a mile.

—R. Dyer, of Toledo, is to erect a magnificent hotel at West Haven, Long Island Sound, and expects to entertain a large number of his towns men during the next heated term.

—A landlord at Biddeford, Me., recently took from a tenant, in payment for rent, a barrel of flour procured by a subscription by members of the Methodist Church.

—Mrs. Judge Higbee, of California (*nee* Sophia Walker, of Appleton, Wis.), well known on the Pacific coast as "Lisle Lester," is coming East to give public readings in the principal cities.

—Alexis' present of $1,000 to the poor of Montreal has been distributed. The Protestants received $333.33, the Roman Catholic Irish, $222.22, and the French Canadians, $444.44.

—The Hon. Etienne Mayrand, a British Major in the war of 1812, died at Riviere du Louf, Canada, on Jan. 22. He was a member of the Special Council under Lord Lydenham.

—The Washington *Star* mentions a dinner-party by George Alfred Townsend, at which were present a galaxy of correspondents, Governor Cooke, and Postmaster Eastman of Chicago.

—The oldest printer in Ohio is A. W. W. Hickox, of Ashtabula, who published the *Recorder* in that village in 1820. He is now nearly 80 years of age, and, for many years past, has been in indigent circumstances.

—John G. Saxe is responsible for the following paraphrase from Martial:

Your nose and your eyes your father gave, you say,
Your mouth your grandsire, and your mother meek,
Your fine expression; tell me now, I pray,
Where in the name of Heaven, you got your *cheek*?

—An antiquated bach. says that the depreciatory talk about Grecian bends has been the cause of the ladies getting their backs up. One who knows better says newspapers are largely the cause.

—Mr. Job Lawton, of Providence, R. I., subjects himself to personal mention on account of having been born February 29. He was 4 years of age on his first birthday, and will celebrate his eighteenth anniversary at the age of 72.

—The alumni of Princeton, resident in Washington, number about sixty, among whom are Senators Stockton, Kelly, and Blair, and Representative Archer. Secretary Belknap gave them a reception on Tuesday evening, to meet the Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of the college.

—William Thompson, formerly an Adjutant under General Jackson, and once the wealthiest banker in New Orleans, was found, recently, in Broadway, New York, in a small office, sick and half starved, and taken to the hospital by the police.

—The Hon. Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., has presented to the library of the University of Vermont a copy of Lord Kingsborough's "Mexican Antiquities," in nine volumes,—one of the rarest and most costly of English publications.

—Henry Meiggs, the Railroad King of South America, lately paid to the widow of a man in North Adams, Mass., a debt which he contracted thirty years ago, with interest, amounting altogether to $900. After contracting the debt Meiggs failed, and was obliged to seek better fortune in other lands.

—The arrangements being made by the Washington militia to receive the visiting company from Philadelphia, on the 22d of February, promise to result in one of the finest military displays seen in the city for some time. In the evening a grand ball will be given by the Washington Light Infantry, at Masonic Temple, for which invitations are now being prepared.

—The Hon. George Bancroft, a United States Minister at Berlin, has forwarded to Harvard College the first instalment of a permanent fund which he proposes to establish, the income of which is to defray the expenses of a travelling fellowship. The incumbent thereof is to be selected from each graduating class, and is to travel in foreign countries, under instructions from the college, for the term of one year.

—A Cleveland man was lately pardoned out of the Penitentiary, after having been confined twelve years on a life sentence for murder in the second degree, it being believed that he was really innocent of any participation in the crime. He immediately obtained employment, through the assistance of friends, pledged himself to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and has thus far proved faithful to his pledge.

—Mrs. Gloverson, of East Cleveland, O., over 80 years old, walked three miles one of the coldest days of last month, borrowed a cast-iron kettle weighing 112 pounds and 7 ounces, backed it home, made half a barrel of soft soap before supper-time, and would have taken the kettle home again that night if she had not been compelled to knit a pair of stockings for her son, who was going away the next morning. She has taken snuff and smoked the usual number of years.

—It is stated that an editor and a member of the Kansas Legislature undertook to get on the Grand Duke's train at Wamego. The Representative was, after hard begging, allowed to ride in the baggage car; but the editor was promptly shoved overboard. An exchange thus "drops into poetry" over this incident:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where members of the press are snubbed away.
Grand Dukes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold editor, his country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

—The facts in the matter of the meditated suicide of Botts, the murderer of Pat Halstead, are thus given by the Jersey City *Times* of Monday:

Botts paid an acquaintance $100—five $20 bills—for poison. The man, who shortly after left Newark, took the pill, and in a day or two after took him a powder, saying that it was surer than the pill. Botts examined it and remarked "I have paid you a big price for these—I guess I will keep them both." Botts thought the man had repented of giving him poison, and now desired to palm on him a powder of chalk, flour, or something else, not poison. This occurred some four or five months ago, and the means of suicide were procured in anticipation of his condemnation to the gallows. But he abandoned the idea, as all his spiritual advisers counselled him against the additional crime of self-destruction.

—The negro washerwomen of Washington rival Ah-Sin in feats of deception. In the first place, they charge exorbitant prices for washing, and, if the customers do not like the bill, they agree to take the garments for their fee. Again, these washerwomen will persuade the unsuspicious customer that it requires from six to ten days to properly wash and iron his clothes. The work is usually accomplished on the first or second day, and then the lady of the washtub hires out to others such garments as they may select for a day's or night's wearing. This system of hiring is said to be carried on very extensively, and a shrewd washerwoman can earn from $4 to $5 a week extra in this way.

—The *American Encyclopedia of Printing* gives the amount paid for advertising in the different cities and States of the Union in the year 1867. From this statement we learn that in one year nearly ten millions of dollars was expended in advertising, and it is probable that the amount for 1872 will reach twenty millions.

—Two ladies in Cincinnati found themselves in a very awkward position the other day. Entering a large dry goods store, their attention was attracted by a handsome lay figure near the door. "What a handsome velvet cloak that is!" said one of the ladies. "Yes," responded the other, "and how natural those curls are!" And with that the lady raised her parasol, and gave the handsome figure a little poke in the back. The pretty curls began to quiver, and the supposed image turned its head, casting from two bright eyes a look of amazement upon the two ladies, whose astonishment was so intense that they hastily disappeared without a word of apology for their ludicrous mistake.



## MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmen's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 78 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. S. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTABLE and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 125-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Belt-cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1, 4, 5, 6, AND 10-HORSE power portable steam egines. One 6x12 stationary. Also a large assortment of Marsh's Chicago steam guages. J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE, 14x24. ALSO, 75 horse-power fire-box boiler, all in complete order. ATKINS & BURGESS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 5, 6, AND 10-HORSE power portable steam engines, and one 6x12 stationary. 15 South Canal-st. J. P. MARSH.

FOR SALE—ONE 20X36 CONDENSING BEAM engine, portable and stationary engines of all styles and sizes; also, boilers and everything in the shape of machinery. WM. McGREGOR, 29 South Canal-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse; clippers, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 71 South Jefferson-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 75-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS lots or A 1 piano, costing $750, for No. 1 horse, open buggy or democrat wagon, and harness. A. W. FEATHER, 157 West Madison-st.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES, FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of iron working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE NOS. 54 AND 56 SOUTH Water-st., northwest corner of River-st. Prominent location for heavy trade. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A ROOM 47x30, SUITABLE FOR mercantile or manufacturing business. Terms reasonable. Apply at Rooms 3, 63 and 65 South Canal-st. FRANK BROS.

TO RENT—A VERY RESPECTABLE PLACE for a restaurant. Inquire at 66 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, four-story and basement building, 40x90 feet, suitable for wholesale and retail. Randolph-st. Possession about March 1, 1872. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 202 West Randolph-st., Masonic Building. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES (NOW building), 20x90, 40x90, or 60x90, three stories and basement marble front; plate-glass windows, on State-st., 50 feet from Van Buren; best location now in the city. Field, Leiter & Co. have rented the diagonal corner. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORE 1009 WEST MADISON-ST., suitable for drugs or confectionery.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A privat. hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $200. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, to first-class parties, can be had at 871 Wabash-av, above Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 549 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON BUTTERfield-st., No. 619, near Twenty-seventh-st. To a small family will be rented low.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale, complete for housekeeping. All nearly new. No. 216 Twenty-ninth-st. Call from 5 to 7 p. m.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE DWELLING, CONtaining 9 rooms, No. 176 Park-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. Inquire at 174 Park-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, 710 West Monroe-st., for private residence. J. H. KEELER, 362 Halsted-st., cor. Harrison.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., to good party, for one or two years. Rent, $2,500 per annum. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESIRABLE NEW RESIdence near station at Hyde Park. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED RESIDENCE, with ample grounds, near Kenwood Station. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with barn; first-class neighborhood (South Side). Rent $50 per month. Furniture for sale at a bargain. Call at 817 Cottage Grove and Egan-avs.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM off, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for office or sleeping apartments. 509 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ONE FRONT suite, and single rooms, modern conveniences, at 611 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Canal-st. and 122 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. N. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SEWING MACHINES—REMINGTON EMPIRE Co., 142 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work furnished, if desired.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR ONE OF the leading sewing machines in St. Louis. Address, with references, JOHN C. WATKINS, 712 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLIE—THERE IS A LETter for you at the Tribune office. MINNIE.

PERSONAL—MR. GREENBAUM, LATE OF firm Greenebaum & Kaussman, cigar dealers, will please call on me on Friday morning, or leave his address. W. PEARSON, agent for L. Hirschhorn & Co., Sherman House.

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. E.

## WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HOTEL IN A thriving railroad town, 25 miles from Chicago, for city property. Will assume an encumbrance. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN lots in town of Hyde Park, streets now grading, for a good standard or first-class lumber. Will put in some cash if required. THOMAS & PETERSON, 26 Wabash-av.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano wanted for cash. X 78, Tribune office.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BURNT DISTRICT—40x178 ft. Michigan-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts; $800 per foot, for 10 days.
[illegible] on Adams-st., between Wabash and Michigan-av.; $600 per foot.
100x148 ft on State-st., opposite old Palmer House; $1,500 per foot.
[illegible] ft on Jackson-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.; $600 per foot.
[illegible] feet on Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., corner alley, north front; $700 per foot.
RESIDENCES FOR SALE.
Marble front house No. 122 Calumet-av., north of Twenty-third-st.; $24,000; terms to suit; less than the house can be built for.
Marble front house 1008 Michigan-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st.; $1,600.
Marble front house No. 907 Michigan-av., similar to the above; $17,000.
Brick house, stone trimmings, No. 906 Indiana-av., lot 27x156; easy terms; $22,000.
H. H. HONORE, JR., Room 1, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Dudden, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Stewart and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY MARBLE FRONT house, and lot. House cost $9,000. Price $9,500. This is a bargain, as it is richly worth and will sell for $12,000 in the spring. J. R. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50x124 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTing south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers if improved at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY built house Nos. 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 12 rooms, bath, &c.; terms can be made very easy.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TO MEN OF MODERATE MEANS. Nice lots, with horse cars, lake water, and schools, just outside the new fire limits. On easy terms, or monthly payments. No payment down to parties who will build. Certain to advance. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, 7 per cent interest; purchasers building at once need make but a small cash payment. These lots are in the South Division, within one block of horse cars, and just outside the fire limits. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS ON ROBEY, Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts., only 2 miles from old Court House, at $200 to $300 per lot to parties who will improve. Nothing offered in the market to compare with them. Just outside of the new fire limits. Title perfect and unincumbered. Abstract saved from the fire. Apply to A. DORATHY, 374 Wabash-av., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., opposite the Tremont House. Possession given at once.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—LOTS ON BURling, Orchard, and Halsted-sts., west of Union Park, at $800 and $900 each—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent.
Lots on Archer-av., near Reuben-st., at $700 and $800 each, on long time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON LAKE-ST. A few minutes' walk from cars, outside fire-limits, on easy terms, each lot 150 feet deep. JAS. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TAYLOR, FORQUER, and Polk-sts., inside city limits; $50 cash and $50 every six months till paid. JAS. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND FULTON-ST. —4 lots, each 25x140 feet, northeast corner of Fulton-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV.—3 LOTS ON WEST side of Centre-av., between Jackson and VanBuren. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD-ST.—3 LOTS, CORNER of Hubbard and Diller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—NEAT TWO-STOry frame and brick basement of 10 rooms, and lot 50x178 feet, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINcoln Park and school; five years' credit, without any cash payment to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 41 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE 5 ROOMS, AND lot 25x125 on May-st., near Harrison, $2,850. J. H. KEELER, 362 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Wood, lot 25 feet front, $60 per foot. On Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln, lot 58x127, $155 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 362 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE MICHIgan-av. residence near Twenty-fourth-st.; 3 story brick, modern improvements, barn, &c.; lot 20x192 to wide alley. Will take small improved farm near Chicago for part. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—50 OR 100 FEET front on Clark-st., north of Van Buren-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, DECIDED bargain—Van Buren-st., east of Halsted—cottage and lot, 25x170, through to Price-place, two fronts; $7,000. Easy terms. Will sell either front. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80X150 FEET—A CORNER ON North Dearborn-st.; east front. Also a number of lots east of Dearborn, on first-class streets. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, ONLY $5,500 cash; buildings, 10 rooms; lot 25x180 to 20 ft alley. Lake-st., near May; cheap at $7,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2X106, CLARK-ST., JUST SOUTH of Van Buren.
24x150, Fifth-av., north of Harrison-st.
45x130, Montoe-st., just east of Franklin.
[illegible], Wells-st., between Madison and Monroe.
BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CITY PROPERTY—FINE COTtage on Fulton-st. between Leavitt and Hoyne, 5 rooms and new two-story barn. Lot 24x125 north front; $4,500. Terms easy. A good bargain. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH BASEMENT and valuable lease of lot, 35x125, for 10 years. Rents, 24x32, with all modern improvements; $4,000; ½ cash. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 FINE NEW STORES AND dwellings on West Lake-st., two fronts, gas, water, sewer, &c. Terms easy. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,500—MONTHLY PAYments; possession at once; cottage, 5 rooms, and lot near Campbell-av., and Tyler-st. Secure it at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $500 DOWN; IMMEDIATE possession; cottage, 7 rooms; lot 24x125; Henry-st., near Blue Island-av. Price $2,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOTS on the new boulevard, Fullerton and Kimball-avs. Lots selling rapidly. The best bargains offered that can be found in the city. Terms very easy. Price only $300. G. B. GRIFFIN, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT AND BRICK HOUSE ON Fourth-av., near Polk-st. 10 rooms. A bargain. PHILIP SCANLAN, No. 360 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—53 CHEAP LOTS IN PIERCE'S Addition, on Robey, Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts., and Milwaukee-av. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $700. WORKMEN, SECURE this great bargain. Small cottage and lot, on Laurel-st., near Thirty-first-st. Who is the lucky man? R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN. ONLY $500 down; fine house of 9 rooms, lot 24x150, near Blue Island-av. and Sixteenth-st; $3,000, on long time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. WHIPPLE, 75 CANAL-ST., Room 8; 80 feet on North Wells-st.; choice business lots, east front.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS; EASY TERMS; HUBbard-st., near Robey, cottage and lot, $1,975. Seventeenth-st., near Halsted, cottage and lot $1,500. Smart-st., cottage and lot, $1,975. Larrabee-st., near Sophia, cottage and lot, $1,800. Peoria-st., near Indiana, house and 20 foot lot; $2,475. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED; WHO TAKES it? Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first-st., fine lot only $1,250. Discount for all cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE, PARK-AV., near Hoyne, two story frame, 10 rooms, gas and water, lot 35 feet, immediate possession; $5,500. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAIN; WALnut-st., near Paulina, nice dwelling, 12 rooms, gas and water; lot 24x125; only $4,000; cheap at $7,500. Third down, balance 5 years. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house on South Side near the lake; price $5,000. A two-story and basement brick on Indiana-av.; $6,000. A two-story frame, with brick basement, on Indiana-av.; $3,000. Terms easy on both these. Also, several frame dwellings cheap. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS; SMALL PAYments down.
Harrison-st., near Campbell-av., lots; $750.
Rebecca-st., near Rockwell; $400.
Chicago-av., near Hoyne; 750.
Erie-st., near Lincoln; $600.
Butterfield-st., near Forty-seventh-st.; $635.
R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,200, WHO WANTS IT? Indiana-av., near Hoyne. Large unfinished building and lot, 25 feet. Part time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing, a large two-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, &c., now working, and all in good condition. Long lease of ground. Apply at 733 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LAKE-ST., 28x156 FEET each, south front, just west of railway crossing. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—McREYNOLD-ST.—TWO LOTS ON McReynold-st., between Paulina and Wood. Price, $800 each; very easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS SUITABLE FOR TANNERY or manufacturing purposes, fronting on Milwaukee Road track and Elston Road, near Black Hawk-st. Also, several river lots in West Division. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS.—West front cottage houses of 7 rooms, and lot 25 feet front, southwest corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM FEB. 15, A ME[illegible] room, on the ground floor, suitable for wholesale business. Address Y, care Letter Carrier No. 2.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, WITH power; another on top floor, with elevator and power. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS, EACH 25x175 feet, south front, on Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSE AND LOT TWO blocks from Union Park, worth $4,500; on easy terms, or monthly payments; will make discount for large cash payment. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS IN GROVE, in good neighborhood, outside the new fire limits. Terms easy, or monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. WHIPPLE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 75 Canal-st. Large lot and fine house at Evanston. Davis-st., near depot, large lot and house, south and east front.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-av., $12,000. Prairie-av., frame house, $5,000. Prairie-av. frame house, $4,000. South Park-av., house, $9,000. South Clark-st., lot to exchange for house. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST. EXTENSION, near Jackson, 24 feet front. One of the best corners on Van Buren-st., 25x125, between Wells and Clark-sts. F. HENRY WEIL, Southwest corner of State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—Blue Island-av., near Taylor-st., two buildings and 15 years' ground lease; only $1,150 to-day. Possession May 1. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN THIRty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., 25x125, $65 per ft. J. H. KEELER, 362 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—EIGHTEENTH-ST., EAST OF INdiana-av., 2-story and English basement brick house; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Sold at a bargain. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—WE HAVE NICE houses on Washington, Fulton, Robey, Aberdeen, Peoria, Harrison, Walnut, and Lake-sts., also on Egan, Clybourne, Seminary, Fullerton and Fourth-avs., which we offer at greatly reduced prices for a few days. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER RUSH and Superior-sts., 100x125 feet. Easy terms. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR other property, 50x125 feet, on Superior-st., between Rush and Cass-sts., south front. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL GOOD IMproved farms at Hinsdale, 40 to 160 acres. Address or inquire at 200 State-st., from 9 to 11. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—LOTS ON FIVE years' time; nothing down, and money furnished to help build houses. Grand chance to get a home in one of Chicago's oldest and best suburbs. Also, nice improved places. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 6, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES BELOW NORMAL School, 1-4 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. JAS. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAK-AV., FACING ELLIS PARK, 75x125 feet; fine residence property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE IN EVANSTON—A good house, 11 rooms, besides plenty of closets, halls, summer kitchen, Littlefield furnace, with lot of either one acre, half acre or less; plenty of large forest trees; on one of the best streets, east front. ALFRED L. SEWELL, care Marder, Luse & Co., 72 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FIVE OR TEN acres south of city, subdivided. Must be sold within ten days. Worth more than is asked for garden purposes. 200 per cent can be obtained by retailing. A. P. HOLMES, 100 West Washington-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IOWA LANDS—GOOD PRAIRIE farms; perfect title and abstract to date, at $1.50 per acre, if taken this week. Object, money. 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS 2 story store and general stock of merchandise; No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE 50 FEET OR MORE BY 150, centrally located, for manufacturing purposes. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD OR Fourth-av., between Polk and Twelfth-st. Will pay all cash. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

WANTED—A LARGE RESIDENCE LOT, SOUTH of Twenty-second, north of Twenty-eighth, and east of State-st. Any one owning such lot and needing money, call on LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on one of the avenues, south of Sixteenth-st., and north of Twenty-eighth. Value from $10,000 to $15,000. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 145 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH LOT, ON Myrick or Forest-av., worth $4,000. Send description to P. A. BROWN, real estate agent, 376 State-st.

WANTED—WE WANT, FOR A CUSTOMER, A house situated on the Avenues, near Thirtieth-st., worth about $8,000. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—UNPRECEDENTED! THE demand for "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlin, Associate Editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin and Gulick. 25,000 copies already sold. Orders already received for 2,400 agents' outfits; and agents at work are meeting with most extraordinary success. One reports an average of 50 subscribers per day; another, 35 in one day; another, 42 in two days; another, 28 in part of one afternoon; another, 48 in two days; another, a lady, 48 in one day. 3,000 copies already sold in Chicago, which shows the appreciation of the work where the authors reside. Be sure you get Colbert and Chamberlin's Full Octavo Volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 36 engravings), 528 pages in all, with the fullest (16x18 inches), and most reliable map of Chicago published. Full-page views of Chicago in 1820 and 1830. Chicago in flames. Chicago in ruins, and numerous other fine illustrations, engraved expressly for this work; also, full and graphic accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. Do not be put off by works less reliable, or those containing only half as much matter as this, and selling at the same price. 1,000 more agents can find remunerative employment for the next few months in selling this intensely interesting work. Inclose, stamp, 50 cents for outfit, and name the territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR "PATENT COMbination Views" of Chicago, for the Stereoscope. A splendid thing, showing the original building on one side, and the ruins of the same on the other. Sells the world over. Having a rapid sale. Just the thing for canvassers of the "Fire Books." Forty views of the burnt district now ready—more to be added. Two dozen of the finest buildings put up in neat boxes, making 4 dozen views, retailing at $4.50 per dozen. Sample set as above, post-paid. Liberal discount to dealers and agents. Send for sample. Published only by us. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 208 West Randolph-st. Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE Great Fires in Chicago and the West and World, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete history of these great events. Contains near 700 pages, 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Price, $2.50. Outfit free. Part of proceeds devoted to the sufferers. The most rapid selling book in America. English and German editions. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP, AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE House of God's People. The grandest and most successful new book out. One agent took 114 orders in 10 days. Our circulars (sent free) will give full particulars, terms, etc. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS canvassers for the city and Northwest on Chambers' Encyclopedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 393 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A WEEK FOR ladies or gents with $1 to $10. Samples, 25 cents. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

231 WASHINGTON-ST.—UNFURNISHED front parlor to rent, also single room, with board.

248 CALUMET-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, and rooms en suite and single; very desirable; dinner at 6 p. m.

278 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOM TO RENT, with or without board. Will take a few day boarders, and "eat" them in good shape.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NEATLY FURnished room to rent, with board. Also, back parlor. References given and required.

303 WEST LAKE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT parlor, furnished, with or without board, in a private family.

494 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR one or two gentlemen, with board.

836 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board; house has all modern conveniences. Would prefer young men.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO WELL FURnished front rooms, connecting, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen.

1025 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board.

1104 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to strictly first-class parties, with board. References required.

A RESTAURANT AND FIXTURES AT A BARgain. Cheap rent. Call at once at 680 State-st.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $4 per week.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD, with a partly furnished room large enough for a study, located within ten blocks of Washington-st. tunnel. Terms must be moderate. Private family preferred. Address S 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family on West Side; Catholic preferred; where there are but few or no other boarders. Address A 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE NEAR Thirty-second-st., on or east of Burnside-st.; front room preferred. Address E 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman, wife and young child; best of references given. Address A 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—ONE LARGE ROOM, OR TWO ROOMS en suite, unfurnished (except carpet), with board for gentleman and wife, on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st., or on West Side, east of Union Park, in a private family, at a price not exceeding $20 per month. We want a good and permanent home. References given and required. N 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, WITH furnished front room, on West Side. Washington-st. preferred. Address C C. 365 Wabash-av.

## WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, north of Twenty-second-st., three rooms for housekeeping; family of three. Rent moderate. G. S. LAWRENCE, care Pasker & Deming, opposite 239 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR TWO-story house of 6 or 8 rooms, with modern improvements, within one and a half miles of Madison-st. bridge, by a responsible tenant, who will pay quarterly in advance if rent is low. Address F 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE UNFURnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping for two persons, between Twelfth and Twenty-fifth-sts., on State, or east of it. Rent must be moderate. Address for three days, stating terms and locality. R. 74 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED sleeping room, with the privilege of parlor, and to place a piano in the same. Must be on Michigan or Wabash-avs., or on the West Side south of Randolph and west of Halsted-sts. Address, stating terms, LOUIS FALK, Organist Union Park Congregational Church, 616 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPing room by a piano teacher, in the vicinity of Madison, Randolph or Lake-sts. Address, with price, G 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—CHEAP STORAGE room; space equal to 30 feet square; if not on first floor must have hoistway. Address Q 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, one large room, furnished, with carpet only, vicinity of Twenty-eighth-st. and the avenues. Address for two days, D S G, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS ON FIRST OR second floor, or small house for family of three. Address L B F, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ONE NICE CHAMBER SET; 1000 West Madison-st., up stairs.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, stoves, and general household goods will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE. Furniture repaired, packed and shipped, and sold on commission, at private sale, and auction. Auction sales every Saturday. J. H. PIKE, Agent and Auctioneer, 751 West Madison-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—THE WIFE must be a fair cook, good washer and ironer. Inquire between 10 and 2 at 680 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO travel for a wholesale clothing house. None but such that have experience in the business need apply. Address CLOTHIER, care letter carrier No. 2.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN who thoroughly understands the grocery business, to travel and sell groceries. Address, stating particulars and giving references, by letter, GROCER, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARRIAGE SMITHS, and three helpers, and two good painters, to stripe wheels and gearings, and ornament wagon bodies; married men preferred; to good, first-class workmen, steady employment and good wages will be given. Address E. MURRAY, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new $1.50 agricultural implement. 1,000 easily sold in each county; $500 clear in 60 days. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A PORTER AND PACKER. Address L 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE WAGON TO DEliver goods; one who lives at home preferred; must be well recommended. Apply at 79 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $1 CAPital to sell an article for 50c., costing 2c. Samples 25c. Sure fortune. RAY & CO., 180 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE IN the city, a traveller acquainted with the hardware or notion trade. Address S 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER OF AN article of ladies' wear, having a large sale in most jobbing houses, an energetic business young man to take the agency of the same for some of the Western States. Must have at least $300 capital, and be competent. Address F. GREEN, 421 Canal-st., New York.

WANTED—25 WOOD-CHOPPERS; ALSO, RAILroad laborers and farm hands to go South; go to-night. 21 West Randolph-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must be a good and rapid penman, of steady habits, and willing to work for a moderate salary. Address, with full name and reference, D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED GROcery clerk; one who has worked on South Side preferred. 492 South State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER TO act as foreman; to do cutting and fitting in a shop of 3 or 4 hands. Address JOHNSON & GLASGOW, Owatonna, Minnesota.

WANTED—A BODYMAKER. A STEADY JOB for a good workman. Apply to HIBBERD & WHITEHILL, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—3 OR 4 MACHINISTS AT THE works of the Buda Manufacturing Co., Buda, Ill., on reapers and mowers.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, TO GO into the country, by a first-class house. Apply to M. KRONBERG, Jeweller, 356 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN, WHO can set type well, to go in the country; good wages. Address X 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 2 OR 3 YEARS' experience at plumbing, at 606 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS running Gordon and Globe presses, and stout enough to kick them. South Side Printing Company, 509 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO PLUMBERS' LABORERS, AT GAIR & HADFIELD'S, 483 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VARNISHER AND finisher. Call on H. M. SHERWOOD, 193 Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY THE STUDEbaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., at South Bend, Ind., 8 good Carriage Ironers and 6 Carriage Finishers. Steady employment, and good wages given.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FEMALES WISHING GOOD SITuations in good families, where highest wages are paid, should apply to E. H. OHLIN (successor to Mrs. Sporck), Female Employment Bureau, 87 West Jackson-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN PRIVATE FAMily. Call for two days at 207 Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call Friday or Saturday at 753 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. Inquire at 758 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A lady during sickness, and to do work for two. Apply at 786 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl to do second work in a small family at 949 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, near Michigan-av., girls for families in the city and at Evanston. References required. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 203 WEST HARrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 628 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 45 Rush-st., near Indiana; apply immediately; must be a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GIRL, 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD, TO help about the house. Call at 89 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING and general housework at 549 West Washington-st. Good wages.

WANTED—3 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 1 for washing and ironing, 1 for chamberwork, and 1 for dining work. Apply at 136 Third-av.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOman to do general housework in a family of two. Apply at 341 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 634 Cottage Grove-av. Inquire, for 2 days, at ELLIS & HAMILTON'S office, 364 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a first-class family. Apply immediately at 355 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family, at 303 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply immediately at 1030 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 711 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 220 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred; will pay $3 per week; must come well recommended. Apply to Mrs. R. L. WATERS, 364 Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK; GOOD wages given; no work on Sunday. Call at 33 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and attend to a baby in a small family, 12 miles from Chicago. A good home, but must be fond of a child. Apply to Mr. THOMAS, 686 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF work in first-class private families and boarding houses. Apply to MRS. THOMPSON, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO DO LIGHT work; good home and wages, at Evanston. Call at 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINE OPERATOR, with a lock-stitch machine, at 624 West Lake-st.

WANTED—50 CAPMAKERS; ALSO OPERAtor on Singer's sewing machine. Inquire at 55 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SMART RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making at 789 Wabash-av. DR. L. SHEPLIE & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED necktie and shield makers. BROWNSON, BROS. & CO., 792 Wabash-av.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE—ON SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely, of 30 horses, 10 mules, new and second-hand wagons, harness, horse clothing, robes, 10 cutters and sleighs, express wagons and buggies, new double and single harness, whips, and other items, without reserve, at the stables, 421 State-st. THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK—30 head of horses, of all grades, two heavy teams; two open buggies; one spring truck; one express wagon; one express harness; four lumber wagons. Bring in good stock if you want it sold. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT CENTRE-AV. STABLES, 370 and 372 West Madison-st., two car loa s of good, heavy horses. Call and see; no trouble to show them.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, AT PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car-loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,300 to 1,500 lbs each in weight.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—GOOD BUSIness horse and top buggy. Must be sold. Apply at 75 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE, BY BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 Twenty-second-st., cor. State-st., the celebrated Studebaker wagon, all sizes; also a car load, just received, of open and top buggies. We are prepared at all times to buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies, harness, &c. Carriages to hire on short notice.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HORSES OF DIFferent classes, new top and open buggies, harness, robes, &c., &c. Also room for a few more boarders, first-class accommodations, at Workman's Tremont livery, sale, and boarding stables, No. 23 Congress-st. J. W. COOK, Superintendent and Veterinarian.

FOR SALE—TWO TOP BUGGIES, BUT LITtle worn; one two-seat carriage at a bargain, at CENTRE AVENUE STABLE, 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, 10 BOX TRUCKS, entirely new; light wagon, cheap. GILBERT & MARTIN, 80 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HORSE AND buggy. Apply to-day, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 159 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, RANGing from ten hundred, and square drivers, to the best pair of bay mares in Illinois; weight, 3,000 pounds. Second to none, and must be sold, if at a sacrifice. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

WANTED—TO BUY A HORSE, BUGGY AND harness suitable for business purposes. Will pay cash. K & J, 66 Market-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LOW PRICE, horse, harness and top-buggy. Horse must be fast, sound and gentle. PARKER & DEMING, opposite 239 Michigan-av.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S Stable. Cheap horses and second hand harness for sale. Corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A GOOD BUSINESS horse, medium size. Call to-morrow at 14 North Clinton-st. CORBETT, SCOVILLE & CO.

WE WILL GUARANTEE TO SELL BUGGIES, democrat or road wagons, phaetons, harness, and everything in the line, at 20 to 40 per cent lower than any other house in the West. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—2,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address D. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

BRICK—BEST OLD AND WHITE BRICK FOR sale at lowest market rates. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

STONE—WE ARE PREPARED TO TAKE CONtracts and furnish all kinds of stone for building purposes and sidewalks, from the celebrated Batavia quarries, on the most favorable terms. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 235 West Madison-st. Sole agents.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Parties about to engage in the manufacture of face or pressed brick, owe it as a duty to themselves to examine the working model of the "Hovey Machine." The machine makes 20,000 pressed brick per day; is so simple it cannot get out of repair; three rolls with gears to drive them constitute the whole machine. It can be seen and described by applying to H. M. FRENCH, Clifton House, Chicago.

## INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO TAKE LESsons in elocution from a gentleman teacher. Please address L 46, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ABOUT 1ST OF APRIL or May, by a man in a lumber yard as foreman, or to manage lumber. Good references given. Is well acquainted on the North Side. Address G X, 261 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LUMBER BUSINESS—By a man experienced in handling and selling lumber, making estimates of buildings, including mill work, and competent bookkeeper. Address, employment in this line of business. Address LUMBER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR MAN, AS GARdener, and wife for general housework.
Two excellent girls, thoroughly understand cooking, washing and ironing.
Two girls, experienced in second or kitchen work, want a place together. Also, one splendid Norwegian, and one good Irish girl. Wages $4.00 per week. Call at STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 128 West Monroe-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR bookkeeper. Address A 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR SALESman in store; best of references, and can loan employer some money. D 85, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man to superintend the erection of any kind of building, etc. Apply J. B., 181 West Lake-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, as coachman in a private family; has been working in first-class families, and has good references. Address D 63, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS family to do general housework. For information call and see MARY BRADLEY, at 219 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl to do general housework in a small American family; South Side preferred. Address L 33, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, nurse, or to do sewing; references given. Call or address S D, 115 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO MIND children, or will do second work or general housework in a small family. Apply for three days at 486 West Twelfth-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEAT MARKET ON STATE-ST., DOING A good business, will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to go East. Apply to GEO. A. EMERY, 463 Wabash-av.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED PRODUCE AND fruit commission business for sale, having a very extensive trade of 4 years' standing. Address, with references, T 68, Tribune office.

CLIFTON HOUSE RESTAURANT AND BUSIness lunch counter for sale cheap, everything in complete running order; this is a rare chance for any one who understands the business. Inquire of SIMON FORHAN, after 12 o'clock, in the basement under Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

FIXTURES OF A MEAT MARKET FOR SALE. Apply at 327 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR A PARTNER WANTED IN A commission house, doing a good business. Apply at 210 West Lake-st.

GROCERY IN FIRST-CLASS LOCATION, long established, doing a good trade. Apply at 84 West Lake-st. BLACKMAN BROTHERS.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS OF DRY GOODS and general merchandise in the Northwest, in a city of 7,000 inhabitants, for sale; sales, $30,000 per year; present stock, $15,000; $8,000 to $10,000 down. Address, W 78, Tribune office.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 30 m. feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 bbls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE FOR SALE of a grocery store, one of the best locations in the city; must be sold this week. 119 South Halsted-st.

THE GARDNER PIONEER DRY GOODS AND grocery store, building in Minooka, Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is now for rent. Location good. Reference: E. Hanna, Esq., of the firm of Cory, Barrett and Hanna, 133 Michigan-av., or Davis, Pope & Co., Room 13, New Board of Trade, Chicago. Application to owner, GEO. COMERFORD, Minooka, Ill.

TWO YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE OF 634 STATE-st., corner of Eighteenth-st. We offer to sell at once our two years' lease, with or without stock. Stock consists chiefly of cigars, liquors, and groceries. Store is well located, and suitable for any kind of business. SCHLOSSMAN & NEUMANN.

TO THE TRADE—THE CHICAGO CALAMITY of Oct. 9 and 10 burned my store, stock and warehouse. In order that I may be enabled to resume business, I offer for sale, at a bargain, my store at Illiopolis, Ill., consisting of stoves, tinware, tinners' stock, together with store building, built two years ago expressly for the trade. The building is thirty feet with a 12-foot ceiling. Will rent or sell the building. Illiopolis is a thriving village of 600 inhabitants, situated on the main line of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, 17 miles west of Decatur and 23 miles east of Springfield, and one of the best locations in Central Illinois for the business. Any person wishing to engage in such a business will call upon or address H. S. MITCHELL, Illiopolis, Ill.; Post Office Box 37.

$500—AM LEAVING CITY, WILL SELL my half interest in stock, $1,000, with business. Clears $500 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital. No. 119 West Madison-st., Room 4.

$500 WILL BUY A SALOON AND RESTaurant; good reasons for selling. Apply at 172 South Clinton-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE AMETHYST SLEEVE BUTTON, between 517 West Madison-st. and Sixteenth-st., Jan. 31. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to Cashier M. C. R. R.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $17 in money, and a picture and other, of value to no one but the owner. Anyone returning the same to No. 10 Miller-st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A BOOK IN LETTER COVER, PRIVATE ledger, of no value to any one only the owner. Finder will please return to 174 Michigan-av., and receive a reward of $5. HART BROS.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND 601 Wabash-av., in the stage going north, at 10 o'clock, Feb. 1, a black wallet, containing $30 or $40 in cash and two checks. Will the elderly gentleman who sat on the west side call at 168 Twenty-second-st. If he knows anything concerning it. A liberal reward will be given to the finder, if returned to the above number.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock, going from Centre-av. to Twelfth-st. Turner Hall, one gold-serpent bracelet. Any one returning the same to 361 Centre-av. will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—FROM 44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, A black mare with halter; has one white hind foot. Any party returning her to the above address will be rewarded. All parties are cautioned about purchasing or harboring the same.

STRAYED—TUESDAY, A PAIR OF GRAY horses, from 86 West Chicago-av., belonging to Thomas Haley. A suitable reward will be paid for their return as above.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 28TH OF JANUARY, A gray pony, heavy mane and tail, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Inquire on Mason-st., near Rock Island Crossing Meat Market.

## FINANCIAL.

AT 7 PER CENT. $1,500 ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. WALTER BUTLER, 478 Wabash-av., Room 10.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS within about 100 miles of Chicago. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. Office hours in the forenoon.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 150 West Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Gems bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.'S CERTIFICATES WANTed. Highest prices paid by GEO. P. WHITCOMB, 270 State-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

$2,500 IN HAND TO LOAN. APPLY TO WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

$5,000 $10,000 OR $20,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate; money in the bank; interest 10 per cent. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL estate security. BACON & NORTON, 386 Wabash-av.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property. Money now or April 1. Short time paper bought and sold. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law, 481 Wabash-av.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 584 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 523 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID ACRE property near Lincoln Park for a 40 or 50 feet lot in burnt district. Cash value about $60,000. THOMAS & PETERSON, Real Estate Brokers, 669 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH ONE CHILD wishes to join a party, intelligent and refined, having a small family and comfortably situated, and share the expenses of housekeeping, governess, etc. Address S 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. ADDRESS D 75, Tribune office, stating where it can be seen.

WANTED—WALNUT AND WHITEWOOD lumber by the car. Country shippers address, with price and quality, J. D. SWALLOW, 261 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 56 West Madison-st. Branch 131 East Twenty-second-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $4,000 to furnish and run a large private hotel or boarding house, consisting of 70 rooms; a favorable lease and good locality. Apply to THOMAS KENDRICK, late proprietor of the Nevada Hotel, 177 Twenty-first-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE FROM $300 TO $500 to invest in any paying business, with either lady or gentleman; am not particular as to business, if it will pay. Address L 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF some experience and means wants an interest in a country bank or hardware store; Kansas preferred. A 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—IN THE REAL ESTATE and loan business; man of good standing to take charge of the office. 118 West Madison-st., second floor.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ATTORNEY OF money and experience wishes to form a partnership with a gentleman having an established real estate and exchange business. L 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WILLING TO put $500 cash into a real estate speculation, requiring none of his time, and which will pay $3,000 within 20 days. Address G 72, Tribune office.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 189 West Madison-st.